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Hitler Extends Political Hold On Reich Army

Raising of man power to be sought by complete military training in all lines of service.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 23—Germany's "military preparedness," which had already reached totalitarian proportions, is being advanced another important stage by current developments in the Reich.

The decree which last week required that all male citizens from 17 years upward shall do military training before being called to compulsory military service, and on completion of such service shall continue this training in national socialist "SA" or brownshirt storm troops, is but one of several significant signs of this new trend.

This decree follows quickly a speech "urging" closer co-operation between armed forces and SA made by Ernst Lütze, chief of Storm Troops organization. The move to bring the Army—which has hitherto remained "above politics"—under National Socialist influence is emphasized in the official party agency, the National Socialist Partei Korrespondenz. It comments this week end that henceforth "SA policy will be the basis of the German nation's military strength for all time."

Emphasis Put on Training

In other words the Reich is now openly extending its military training. Since it is impossible to increase the armed forces themselves at present more man power will be militarily prepared for two years before entering military service, even to beginning specialization in particular branches of the services.

This new decree of Chancellor Hitler also indicates that the SA which lost considerably in prestige and power after Jan. 30, 1934, now regains some of its past strength and that through the Brownshirt's new powers considerable influence can be exerted upon the Army.

Another important step along the road to this goal of "military preparedness" is an increased determination to utilize all available man power on work considered of primary importance. Thus from reliable quarters one hears reports of possible withdrawa from many spheres, including Ministries and other offices, of many younger men for work on land, or in special industries.

This shortage of labor is also having its effect in altering the idea that woman's only function is motherhood, since a number of press articles lately have argued that women can well be utilized as assistants to architects, engineers, and other professional men.

Party Interests Paramount

In Germany today the so-called freedom of labor must subserve National Socialist conceptions of national interests and it is immaterial whether economic theorists describe the development now going on as a move toward state socialization or in any other terms, since Germany's present leaders have a definite goal for which they are working with whatever means.

It is only when one remembers with what determination leaders of the Third Reich pursue this policy of making everything subservient to their National Socialist principles and simultaneously obtaining all they want in foreign policy, that one sees how last week's dismissal of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht from the presidency of the Reichsbank is after all only a logical step in the same direction.

His dismissal is explained by the Frankfurter Zeitung as due to the fact that "men stand for programs," and point number three is Herr Hitler's letter appointing Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of Economics, to be also Reichsbank President declared that the German note-issuing bank shall be placed "unconditionally under State sovereignty, according to National Socialist principles."

Does It Mean Inflation?

The outside world appears inclined to interpret Dr. Schacht's going as the beginning of the end, and sees it as the first lurch of a plunge headlong into inflation. Whether this will happen in the long run or not cannot be said, but nothing would be more unrealistic as events of the last six years in Germany have shown—than to work upon such hypothesis, for Dr. Schacht leaves behind him a system under which German currency is so controlled that it cannot easily be influenced from the outside. Moreover there are still large resources untouched in this country, and a capital levy could still yield much.

This is not to say that Germany can go on forever in the manner of spending. But it should be remembered that this country's greatest difficulty is mainly a lack of foreign exchange for buying raw materials, and Germany confidently hopes that this difficulty will shortly

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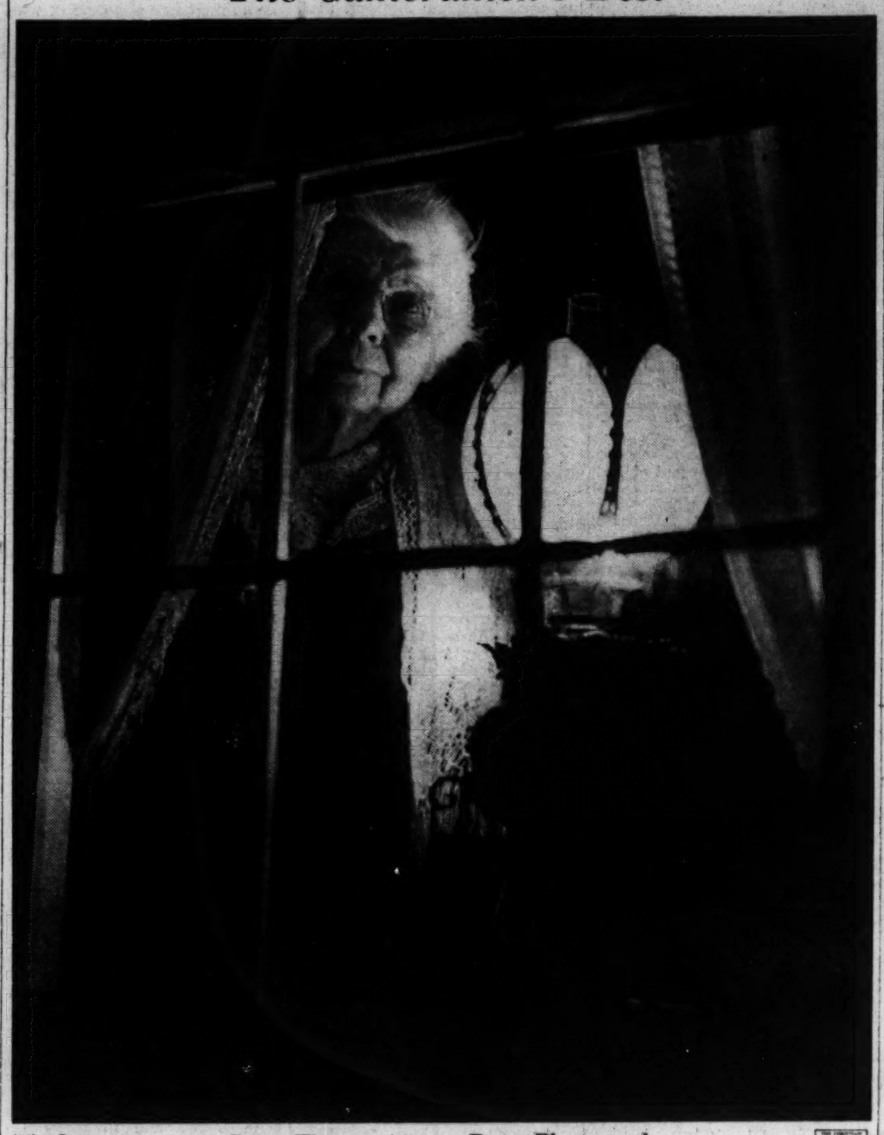

Arthur Sasse

A Prize Winner Among Press Photographs

This photograph by Arthur Sasse of International News won first prize in the pictorial class at the fourth annual exhibition of the Press Photographers Association of New York being held in the Empire State Building. Mr. Sasse's mother posed for the photograph, which he calls "Mother Waits."

Press photographers display their art: Page 17.

U. S. Grapples New Menace in Surplus Cotton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Cotton—that great American staple upon which a large section of the United States has historically depended—faces—like wheat—a world record crop and sharply dwindling markets. The underlying agricultural situation in these two staples is therefore probably as challenging to the United States Government, and to the economic well-being of the American people, as any other issues now confronting them.

Because of the gravity of the situation, President Roosevelt and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, last week projected the idea of a world cotton conference, paralleling the preliminary work for a world wheat conference which is now going on. Their idea is for an agreement among major producing countries to limit crops to stipulated quotas, thus preventing the continual piling-up of annual carry-overs, which today depress the market in both crops.

Such quotas are now in operation in world sugar production, and are working fairly well. But sugar is one of the few crops in which controlled production between nations has ever worked at all, and the task of reaching agreement among producers is colossal. If sugar was difficult, then wheat and cotton are likely to be more so, but the need for agreement is greater still.

For the United States, there are several approaches to the cotton problem. One is this international method: the curbing of world production somewhere near the observable market. To secure such a curb the United States probably would have to make concessions, reducing its own share in the world market beyond the point to which it has already declined from the pre-war preponderance of something like 60 per cent. The American share in the world market is now around 27-28 per cent.

Internally, too, the United States has fundamental adjustments to make, if only to reduce production to an agreed quota. More domestic uses for cotton must be developed;

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This Changing World

After Rome—Reflections on the Chamberlain Umbrella as Helpful in Piercing the Veil of the Dictatorships—The Italian Problem

By H. B. Elliston

It is a pity that so many Britons visiting the United States should decry the peregrinations of Mr. Chamberlain's famous umbrella. At present, as I observed the other day, Mr. Chamberlain is thinking of his umbrella as an instrument of diplomacy as well as appeasement. And in Rome, I think, he made the point of his homely gamp, as Charles Dickens would have called it, perfectly clear to Mussolini.

Evidently there is to be no purchase of a still more uneasy equilibrium in the Mediterranean by the concession of other countries' territory or interests at the threat of force. It was worth the trip to Rome to establish that fact. Nowadays Mr. Chamberlain seems to be in quest of a real equilibrium—in the sense of a search for a general settlement of the European problem.

But there is another use for the point of Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella besides showing it to a dictator. This is to stick it through the veil of dictatorship. We sometimes forget that, in the dictatorships, governments don't represent the people. The desire to live and work in peace is as present in Italy as in a midwestern American city. If they had a voice in their government, they would be for appeasement.

I listened to a philosopher the other day who foresaw a world union established by peoples rather than governments precisely after the American model. It is a dream, no doubt; but assuredly not an idle one. However, modern dictatorship has robbed us of the means of keeping this desire, this goal, in constant communion. That is the real tragedy of modern times. All the great progress of the last hundred years in shuttling distances has been set at naught by modern dictatorship.

* * *

To men and women who still are free, this isolation of whole peoples confers a duty. That is to seek contact and ensue it. It was told the other day that in time of war the first bombs to be dropped on dictatorship countries would be packets of information. How much more necessary is it to see that they know what we know in time of peace! So I say the visit of Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella to Rome served a good purpose by piercing the veil of dictatorship and revealing its bearer and the country behind him as of peaceable and constructive intent.

In this respect let us not forget that the people as well as the Fascist Government of Italy have a grievance over their treatment since the World War. Italy lives in the Mediterranean. But, till the advent of Mussolini, she was able to hold up her head only by grace of Britain and France, the dominant Mediterranean powers. In Italy, British power was never resented because it was never conspicuous. In consequence, the Italians respected Britain. British power began to rankle only as the result of Britain's neglect of Italy's wartime aspirations to be a Mediterranean power in fact as well as in name.

In 1923 Italy asked to be invited to the three-power negotiations over the international port of Tangier on the Moroccan coast. This is how Elizabeth Monroe writes of that episode in "The Mediterranean in Politics":

> There were 600 Italians living in Tangier, and the conferring powers had everything to gain by her co-operation. With regrettable lack of judgment, the British and French Foreign offices refused her request. They nipped a chance of internationalism in the bud. She retaliated by refusing to recognize the international regime which they established under the 1923 Statute for the Management of the Tangier Zone. Her refusal hampered—nay, almost prevented—its effective working.

* * *

Mussolini fell into Germany's arms because he felt that he hadn't obtained elementary consideration from Italy's wartime allies. At the time he had the people behind him. Short rations induced by a foolish sanctions policy bolstered Mussolini's pro-axis policy at home.

But today the axis makes the average Italian uncomfortable. A friend who recently motored through Italy tells me that in a village he talked to an artisan who said he had given up reading the papers. "You see," he explained, "we were told three years ago that Germany on the Brenner was a menace. So I went north as a soldier to help stop her. Now that Germany is on the Brenner, we are told that that's all right. What's the use—I've stopped reading the papers!"

The breakup of the British or French Empires would make Germany more than ever Titan. And a Titan never works by way of a condominium, as the Italians can observe for themselves from the manner in which Germany is pushing herself, not the axis, in southeast Europe. It is apparent that should Hitler overrun the continent there would be just as little room for Mussolini's fasces as for Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella.

Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Rome has thus been a useful mission to the Italian people. It has shown an awareness of the Italian problem, if not, as in Germany, a willingness to make concessions to the threat of force. Even the German experience affords its own testimonial to the umbrella as an instrument of appeasement between peoples. Nazi excesses since Munich cannot disguise the fact that Mr. Chamberlain became well and favorably known to the German people as the result of his mission to Munich. Indeed the excesses are sometimes interpreted as an effort to stamp out the good impression which Mr. Chamberlain established among the German people. Now that the gamp is showing its point, it should be no less serviceable in this respect.

President Says Research Pays U. S. Big Profit

Special message and long reports show one bureau with annual saving of $230,000,000.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—President Roosevelt today sent Congress a special message on "Research—a National Resource" and along with it a volume as big as two or three novels containing almost as interesting reading matter.

The report showed that all United States research, costing about one dollar a year per person, pays high dividends, the Bureau of Plant Industry alone making a profit over expenses of an estimated $230,000,000.

The President was transmitting a report on all the research activities of the Federal Government, compiled by the National Resources Committee. It covers the ramified activities of the Government in pioneering ahead of action into the field of study. With the report were seven recommendations, chief of which were one urging that research be kept free of all possible political or policy bias, and another proposing steps to improve the recruiting of governmental research workers.

As the President said in his message, there is little public understanding of the work the Federal Government is doing in the fertile fields of research. Nowadays, new phases have entered this work, and new emphasis is being laid on activities in the social science fields: in agriculture, economics, public administration, as well as in medicine and natural sciences.

Vast Extent of Research

No fewer than 125 federal bureaus and independent agencies now engage in some form of natural scientific research. The work of some federal offices consists almost entirely in research, such as the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and the Bureau of the Census, which is now about to begin its mammoth decennial task.

Over one third of the total regular expenditures by the Government in research is in agriculture, ranging from the days of free seeds, which could hardly be called research, to the work now being done in great laboratories and experiment stations, and saves untold millions of dollars for the Nation and the world.

Next in importance comes research for improved military and naval equipment and techniques. They account for about one fifth of the regular expenditures for research. But aircraft research alone, as conditions change, has now increased until it accounts for one eighth of the research expenditure from regular funds.

Some Other Federal Activities

Here is a skeletonized additional list of the major fields in which governmental researchers are now active:

Weather interpretation, short-time prediction and long-range forecasting;

Problems of public health defined as those "which are clearly the responsibility of the whole people";

Questions of national scope relating to physical, biological, and human values inherent in the public domain or federal possessions;

National problems having to do with crime control, mental health, the opening of opportunity for constructive living and enjoyment of life, and other basic questions concerning health, education, recreation;

Problems concerning life and culture of native American peoples considered with a view to development of their best opportunity;

All questions of physical or biological research involved in international relations;

Development of proper perspective in ethnological and historical research as touching international

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

U. S. Talks Move for Spain: Executive Lift of Embargo?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — With Italian troops and German artillery in the armies of Gen. Francisco Franco hammering at the defenses of Barcelona today high State Department officials, on the assumption that vital American interests would be damaged by a Franco victory, debated earnestly this morning over possible steps which could be taken here.

No secret is made of the conviction in high Administration quarters, including the State Department, that a Franco victory in Spain means adding Spain to the territory of the Fascist axis and giving to Rome and Berlin the means whereby it could, if it chose, attempt to turn the flank of the United States's position in the Western Hemisphere.

There is no doubt therefore that so far as the State Department and White House are concerned there exists a desire here to see some emergency action taken which might force the hands of the British and French Governments and open the frontiers to dispatch of desperately needed artillery and airplanes to the Spanish Loyalist Government.

But there is no evidence obtainable at this hour to indicate that any emergency measure will be taken. The chief possible action is a special message to Congress by President Roosevelt urging immediate action on revision of the Neutrality Act to permit lifting the American embargo on shipment of arms to Spain.

Such action was urged in a personal letter sent last week to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, by his predecessor in office, Henry L. Stimson, Mr. Stimson's letter, the text of which has not yet been made public, is known also to have urged the President to save time and Spain by repealing the embargo at once by executive action.

This letter was before a policy conference in Secretary Hull's office this morning as he conferred with his most trusted advisers. Presumably its text has also gone to the White House. The State Department is keeping secret the advice it has sent across the street to the Chief Executive. The decision unquestionably rests with President Roosevelt himself.

Loyalists order evacuation of Barcelona's civilians: Page 4.

Community Fund Drive On As 15,000 Workers Gather

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1939, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 208 Beacon Street, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 43 Carver Road, Newton Highlands.
Torrance Parker, chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given, may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom. This appeal is entirely distinct from the appeal recently made for contributions to the Unemployment Relief Fund of The Mother Church.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business, but members who subscribe in this manner are requested to notify Mr. Larcom of the amount of their subscription.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wide Scope of Activities

Between January 23 and February 7, 114 social agencies and federations, comprising over 150 agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston, will participate in the 1939 Community Fund Campaign. The Campaign Goal is this year set at $4,645,000 and is a goal to be oversubscribed. These agencies, which include 27 Neighborhood and Settlement Houses; 45 organizations having primarily to do with the protection, care and guidance of children and youth; and 49 units which aid and improve the situation of those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, Community Federation of Boston, of which Charles Francis Adams is president. Stuart C. Rand is general chairman of its 1939 appeal.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

These agencies make no distinction as to race or creed. They give services free, or at less than cost, where that is necessary, to all who come under their friendly ministrations. Last year these agencies gave constructive aid to 31,434 families, comprising more than 124,000 men, women and children, helping the families toward self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. They furnished to homeless men 131,522 meals and 47,917 nights lodging. 11,736 needy people were helped to obtain justice through legal aid. 17,046 travelers and runaways were aided. They furnished 136,136 days care in homes for the aged and special care, protection and guidance to 19,961 children. 19,158 men, women and children were enrolled in 1,275 settlement houses, clubs, classes and special interest groups for wholesome work, play, study and citizenship training. 65,843 young men and women were enrolled in the body, mind and character building activities of youth agencies.

While the majority of the Federation agencies are located in Boston proper, the services which they render radiate throughout the entire Metropolitan area. A large portion of the service rendered is for the direct benefit of persons residing in the cities and towns outside of Boston, comprising the metropolitan area and all of the work helps to make this whole territory a more wholesome and prosperous place in which to live.

Serves Large Population Area

It is important to realize, in connection with this year's appeal, that the newly formed Cambridge Community Federation will participate in the 1939 fund.

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House, live 2,000,000 people, and Boston itself is one of the most thickly populated cities in the nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund Campaign is an effective way to see to it that these social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center shall be enabled to do their valuable and constructive work. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the under-privileged, tend to stabilize society and their continued maintenance is the intimate concern of persons who live and work in this community.

The Campaign is a great adventure, an adventure in making effective in this great community the transforming power of Love.

Long Stresses Imminence Of Tax Increases in State

Drastic municipal and state economies, heavy borrowing or the tapping of new revenue sources will be necessary to prevent major tax rate increases throughout Massachusetts, Henry P. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, revealed today in discussing state and municipal finance.

Decreasing revenues, the result of increased unemployment, business recessions and the like, and the prospect of a $30,000,000 State Tax are among the reasons for the present financial plight, Mr. Long stated.

The Tax Commissioner, never one to pull financial punches in discussing governmental costs and taxation, revealed that prospective income from income taxes, corporation taxes and inheritance taxes will be less this year than in any year since 1930. Therefore, the load on real estate will be correspondingly greater, he warned.

The income tax revenue for 1939 Mr. Long expects to total about $18,000,000, $4,000,000 less than 1938's $22,000,000. The reason for this drop, Mr. Long stated, is the decrease in interest and dividends, from which most of the income tax is derived.

Other Decreases in Sight

Likewise the corporation tax revenue is expected to drop from $21,000,000 last year to $17,000,000 this year, a direct result of continued business recession.

The Tax Commissioner, in addition, expects a 20 per cent decrease in inheritance taxes. Last year the total was $7,500,000, while this year the total expected is $6,300,000.

In the face of these declining revenues, a decline to be continued in other sources except real estate, Mr. Long anticipates increased governmental costs of at least $15,000,000 this year. The commissioner pointed out that Massachusetts governmental costs have mounted at this rate for the past several years until now the total for 1939 probably will be nearly $460,000,000 compared with $444,000,000 in 1938. Only unforeseen economies will prevent continuance of the trend.

Less Federal Help

Continuing the picture, Mr. Long pointed to the possibility that the Federal Government may no longer continue to dump as much as $175,000,000 a year into Massachusetts in WPA expenditures and the like. Any decrease in this total, he warned, will be reflected by increased local costs.

Curtailment of Federal help is already threatened through lower WPA grants and an economy drive being staged at present in Congress.

The amount of the 1939 state

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

Big meeting at Mechanics Hall tonight marks start of 'Be a Better Neighbor' campaign.

Today Greater Boston sets out to give its annual proof that traditional New England neighborliness can continue to exist in a big city as well as in smaller communities. The annual Community Fund campaign for the support of 114 agencies and federations contributing to the welfare and happiness of Boston men, women and children, begins with a great meeting of the 15,000 volunteer workers in Mechanics Hall at eight o'clock this evening. The campaign is to continue until Feb. 7, when a goal of $4,645,000 will have been reached, it is hoped.

Last year the slogan of the campaign was "Be a Good Neighbor." This year it is "Be a Better Neighbor"—for the member agencies in the Community Federation give their supporters an opportunity to "go the second mile." Institutions supported by taxes take care of many of the basic needs of those requiring assistance, but these voluntarily supported organizations go further, in the generous spirit of real neighborliness. They actually help to keep down taxes by prevention of delinquency and dependency through wholesome, constructive measures. They are the agencies through which better neighbors build a better community.

Feather Displayed

Boston started to "put a feather in its cap" yesterday—as it has done in earlier years by its generous support of earlier campaigns. The familiar red feather appeared on banners attached to street-light posts, and in other conspicuous places, as appeals for support of the drive were made in hundreds of churches at morning services.

In advance of the official opening of the campaign the Cambridge Community Federation, which co-operates in this annual fund-raising effort, held a "Dutch treat" dinner at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge on Friday night, at which many socially prominent residents of the city were present.

H. LeBaron Sampson, President of the Cambridge Federation, announced that $212,000 of the campaign receipts will be turned back to Cambridge for use in its local institutions, provided that the specified $4,645,000 goal is reached.

Other Speakers

Among the other speakers were Charles Francis Adams, Stuart C. Rand and Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge.

Speakers at tonight's workers' meeting—to which visitors are invited also—will include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Mr. Rand. A pageant representing the activities of member agencies of the Community Federation will start at about 9 p. m., after the speeches are ended. About 1,000 people will take part in it and the directors promise that a number of novelties and surprises will be introduced.

Tomorrow the 15,000 campaign workers will start the fortnight of solicitation. The drive is conducted on five main fronts, each having its own chairman and other officers. They are: "Special Gifts"—from large individual subscribers; "Industry and Finance"—directed at industrial and commercial firms, with their executives and employees subscribing as groups; "Districts"

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Corrigan Returns Without Fanfare

This story might start off with that line from Southey, "So fleet the works of man . . . ," because they apply so aptly to the fact that today a certain gum chewing, leather jacketed young man flew into town, and the town just went on about its business as if nothing had happened.

The last time Douglas Corrigan came to town, Boston went wild. It was just after his wrong way flight to Ireland, and the world's second largest "Irish city" celebrated his return in enthusiastic fashion.

Today Doug came to autograph copies of his book, and to speak briefly over WCOP this morning. He was still wearing the jacket in which he flew to Dublin, and still quipping with reporters.

"I had a fig candy bar in my pocket," he said, "and when I saw Dublin painted on a hangar roof I jammed the bar in my mouth and ate it, so I wouldn't have to pay duty on it."

In the Boston Section:

Flood control compromise parley begins.

Economies needed to prevent increase in Massachusetts taxes, Henry Long says.

Revaluation of Boston property urged.

Legislators consider plan for long summer recess.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

U. S. Grapples New Threat In Growing Cotton Surplus

(Continued from Page 1)

growth of many other crops, both foodstuffs and products like tung oil, and pine for paper, must be induced in the South; in order to support the shock of a declining cotton market.

There are also many plans now proposed to help cotton replacing or supplementing the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which is based on loans to producers which support a fixed price. Planters would probably prefer a straight benefit payment, giving them the cost-of-production or a parity price, while permitting them to sell at a world price. As always, they feel that the tariff on manufacturers is one of the worst handicaps to the export sale of cotton.

Domestic Roads Closed

Since the domestic alternatives are difficult and dubious, and because six years of experiment have brought the New Deal in some respects back where it started from with wheat and cotton, the Administration now turns with hope to international solutions. Though an International Wheat Advisory Committee has already met in London, and made encouraging progress, the major task of limiting wheat production has scarcely been tackled. World cotton control is only in the trial balloon stage, and it was in this guise that President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace issued their statements this week.

Here is the situation they confront. The world cotton supply including crop and carry-over, for the 1938-39 season is now estimated at 50,462,000 bales—the largest in the history of the world. Of this total, the United States will produce and carry over 25,502,000 bales, according to present estimates. The carry-over portion, on Aug. 1, 1938, was 13,600,000 bales.

Normal American export of cotton is about 8,000,000 bales. In the crop year ending in 1927 there were 10,926,000 bales exported; in 1929 the total was 8,043,000. But sales then declined steadily, until in 1934—the year of the greatest American acreage restriction and subsidy as well as drought—exports totaled only 4,798,000. In the last crop year, 1937-38, American exports were 5,598,000.

But in the months since that poor year ended last summer, exports have been going down further. Exports from Aug. 1 to Dec. 29, nearly a half year, totaled 1,888,000 bales as compared with 3,231,000 bales during the like period of 1938, a decline of 42 per cent. Domestic consumption is but slightly higher than in 1937-38.

Critics of the Administration claim that its subsidy and restriction policies have largely produced this situation. But New Deal economists have effective, statistical answers. They point out the preponderance which American cotton had over foreign cotton has been gradually declining since 1865. The 50-year tendency of American production, from 1865 to 1915, projected to 1937 indicates a maximum crop of about 19,000,000 bales, which was precisely what was grown here. The 50-year tendency of total foreign production, similarly projected, indicates just the crop in 1937 that would be expected.

Likewise, abundant production and cheap prices of American cotton have not been the predominant factors in deterring foreign expansion, but factors inherent to the foreign producers controlled their production. Since 1925, foreign cotton production has expanded about 35 per cent, but more than 90 per cent of the expansion has been in four countries: China, Brazil, Russia, and Uganda.

Cause of Increases

These increases, defenders of the Administration say were chiefly due to: increased Japanese consumption in and adjacent to China; declining coffee prices in Brazil making it more profitable to grow cotton; resumption of Russia's pre-revolutionary production; planned colonial exploitation in Uganda.

Prior to 1932, a downward drift in American cotton sales to France, Germany, and the United Kingdom was discernible. In the subsequent continuance of this decline, American cotton prices were a factor, but not the predominant factor, experts say.

The current decline, in 1938-39, is due to further extraordinary causes. Germany and Japan, two great customers, are now on a wartime barter basis, holding down their consumption to the barest minimum, and developing new fibres and textiles. But their purchases vary in an illogical manner, reflecting the artificial flow of world trade at present.

Thus, in exports during the cotton year (beginning Aug. 1) to Dec. 22 of 1937, and 1938 respectively, these figures are shown:

To	1938	1937
United Kingdom	254,690	1,004,938
France	298,598	538,041
Italy	161,538	281,654
Germany	279,939	565,962
Japan	453,589	135,414
Canada	120,600	121,530

Britain Leads Decline

It will be seen that by far the greatest decline is in Great Britain, plainly due in large part to the armament program there, while Japan has been able to boost its purchases again, and the other European nations are all down. Yet Canada remains normal. These figures, as well as many others, seem to show that not price but internal policies in the consumer countries, were principally responsible for declining purchases.

Other factors immediately affecting the export market were the manner in which the American crop loans hold cotton off the export market, and the attractiveness of future prices over spot prices. The trade is proceeding hand-to-mouth, and in the latter part of the year might rectify much of the present decline.

But whatever the causes, the American economy faces a condition and not a theory—a condition of the biggest cotton supply in history, with its threat to prices and in turn to standards of living and purchasing power not only in a dozen Southern states, but in Northern states which produce manufactures the South buys and Western states which grow food the South eats.

Serious though the situation is, the fact remains that the New Deal policies and subsidies have kept up southern income. In 1932, with a 13,000,000-bale carry-over of cotton and price down to 5 cents a pound on the farm, Southern farmers' income was only $466,000,000—the lowest in a decade. They received less than cost-of-production for their cotton and they faced a serious plight.

By New Deal policies, plus other improving factors, income was raised in 1933 to $838,000,000, got as high as $987,000,000 in 1936, and in 1938 stuck to $866,000,000. Thus the South—and its purchasing power reflected in other parts of the country—is not nearly in its 1932 plight.

But the long-range problem plainly calls for fundamental adjustments: New crops, new uses. No longer a fat world market, cotton may still be king, but it is a limited monarchy now, not an absolutism.

U. S. Sounds Out Brazil

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The United States already has sounded out Brazil on a proposal for an international conference to deal with the problem of low cotton prices.

The Agriculture Department's attaché at Buenos Aires, Paul O. Nyhus, discussed the proposal with representatives of the Brazilian Government at the recent Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, authoritative sources said. While one of the minor cotton-producing nations, Brazil has been expanding its production sharply in recent years.

It also was learned that the conference suggestion has been discussed informally with representatives of Egypt and India, major American competitors in world cotton markets. The Egyptian reception was said to have been favorable, while that of India was cool.

Farm officials close to the situation said there was little hope at this time for co-operation with Manchuria and Japanese-controlled China.

D. A. R. to Meet at Fair

Daughters of the American Revolution are organizing a patriotic celebration at the 1939 California World's Fair next February 22.

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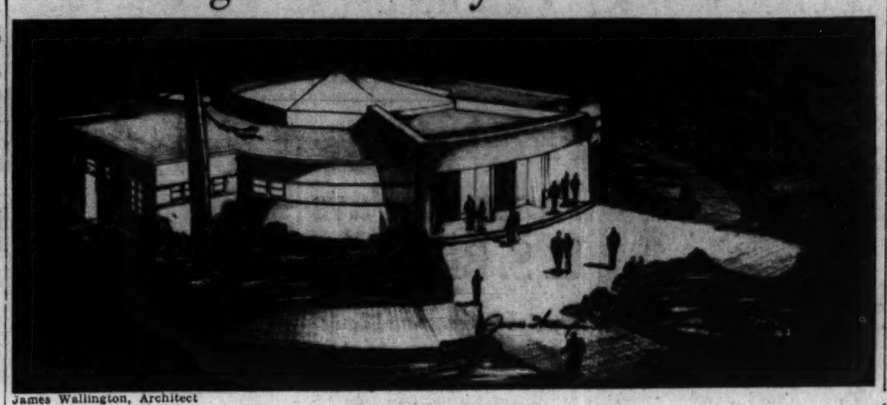
College 'Laboratory' of the Drama



James Wallington, Architect

Penthouse Theater

Being constructed at the University of Washington for presentation of farces and comedies as part of the laboratory work of students.

Unit of Little Theater Group Rising Upon Seattle Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Another unit of the University of Washington's group of little theaters soon will rise to supplement entertainment offered by the Showboat Theater which opened on the Lake Union shore of the campus this fall.

This second unit will be a new Penthouse Theater to replace the off-campus show closed last spring following a student strike. The new building, for which a WPA allotment of $42,868 has been approved, will be a one-story, modernistic circular building, constructed especially for presentation of the penthouse type of performance in which the audience sits on all four sides of the stage.

Theaters Closed

Prior to last spring all productions of the Division of Drama were presented in two small theaters—the Studio and Penthouse—off the campus. Following a student demonstration over resignation of two instructors, both of those houses were closed permanently.

Until the Showboat, built to resemble the old Mississippi River entertainment steamers, was opened late in the summer, the Drama Division was without a theater in which to present the plays which are the laboratory work of the students.

Most of the entertainment offered by the Showboat players is melodrama, while comedies and farces will be presented in the Penthouse. The intimate atmosphere of the penthouse type of theater, in which the audience is so closely grouped around the players, makes it ideal for the lighter type of production, said Prof. Glenn Hughes, head of the Division of Drama. Over the years in which the Penthouse operated off the campus it became well known for that type of play and for those reasons the same type of production will be presented in the new building, he said.

Laminated Wood

A new laminated wood type of construction developed by S. Sergev, Associate Professor of the Civil Engineering Department, will be used in the new theater to lessen the cost and increase the beauty of the structure, according to Prof. R. B. Van Horn, head of Civil Engineering.

The laminated wood makes possible any shape of curve and enables the use of arches without increasing construction costs.

This material it is claimed, not only cuts building costs but uses less prepared material and provides more handwork.

Lower Yangtze Reported Safe For Ships in U. S. Survey

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23 (AP)—Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and Consul General Clarence E. Gauss declared today they saw no reason why the lower Yangtze River should not be opened to trade of all nations.

They returned aboard the patrol boat Isabel from an inspection tour begun Jan. 18, the first joint voyage of ranking American naval and diplomatic officials up the river since the Japanese occupation.

The cruise showed the river quiet, at least to Wuhu, 50 miles above Nanking, with most of the booms the Chinese erected against the invaders done away with. A large section of the one at Kiangyin remained, but a Japanese warship was at hand to conduct all ships through the barrier.

This appeared to be unnecessary since there was a sufficiently broad opening to permit skirting the boom.

Japanese transports and cargo ships traversed the river busily, but the foreign flags of other nations, so numerous in the past, were absent.

There were no signs of guerrilla activity as far as Wuhu, but sharp engagements inland were reported.

A census by the officials showed that 16 Americans were at Chinkiang, 60 at Nanking, and 30 at Wuhu, almost all missionaries. Since Japanese dominance of the area, few American businessmen have returned to Yangtze ports.

Shanghai Trade Pictured

SHANGHAI (AP)—Contrasting pictures of Shanghai's industrial and commercial progress under Japanese military domination have come from Chinese and Japanese sources.

The Japanese Navy's "rehabilitation section" reported that 10 Japanese-owned cotton mills in the Shanghai area were operating almost at full capacity and employing 66,726 Chinese, after war damage had been repaired.

Of 42 other Japanese-owned factories affected by the hostilities, 26 had been reopened and were operating at 80 per cent of capacity, the report said.

As a result of the "rehabilitation section's" program—aimed to firmly establish Japanese industry in this area—the Japanese population of Shanghai was said to have increased to 35,553, compared with 29,000 before the war began.

The Chinese-owned, English-language newspaper China Press published a charge that Japanese had brought 980,000 piculs (about 65,000 tons) of Formosan sugar worth 16,000,000 Chinese dollars (about $2,560,000) into Shanghai during recent months without payment of duty.

[Non-Japanese merchants have charged that Japanese have been able to evade collection of duties at several ports, including Shanghai, under their control.]

The China Press said this influx of Formosan sugar was ruining competitors, especially traders in Java sugar.

American Trade Hit

NEW YORK (AP)—Behind the news of battles and bombardments in the Far East are the reports continually trickling in to American business firms here of a long series of setbacks they have received at the hands of the Japanese in an undeclared economic war.

While returning the remainder of peaceful Shanghai to civil rule, the Yangtze Poo section—where many foreign factories are located—continues under military control. All workmen are required to live outside the district, thus hampering operations.

A Japanese-controlled oil monopoly has been set up and all distribution in the interior is taken over by Japanese. Foreign agents, who supplied 80 per cent of the households of North China with kerosene for lighting, are barred from the interior "for their personal safety."

A Mongol district Wool Traders' Guild was established with a monopoly on wool purchases. Foreigners who did a big business buying cheap wool and furs from nomads were barred from the interior.

All cement plants in an area occupied by Japanese troops have been taken over "temporarily" as "joint" Sino-Japanese enterprises, ending American trade in that product.

The few cotton mills remaining in foreign or Chinese hands in the last year were bombed and looted. By 1935, through military pressure, Japan already had control of most of the textile industry.

All important coal and iron mines have been taken over by Japanese as necessary for the conduct of the war.

Japanese products are put on the free lists while high tariffs are imposed on similar products from America.

Most Chinese waterways are closed to all except Japanese ships, the foreign vessels being barred on the ground that travel is unsafe.

Some American manufacturing firms, which accept invitations to place their goods in Japanese hands, find their goods shelved in favor of Japanese products.

Americans and other foreigners must accept payment for goods in Japanese yen, taking heavy losses in foreign exchange.

Restrictions on removal of gold and silver or even checks and bank drafts out of certain districts make foreign trade almost impossible.

All Chinese products which Japanese authorities require or wish are earmarked for shipment to Japan.

Travel is generally made difficult by multiple passport regulations and inspections.

Japanese semi-official organizations in North and Central China have been set up for rehabilitation work, actually gaining control of railways, electric power, steel manufacturing, telegraph and telephone services, and other utilities.

Asian Peace Plea To Powers Rouses Chinese Interest

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 23 (AP)—The suggestion of Wang Chung-hui, China's Foreign Minister, that other powers propose "at least the procedure for settlement" of the war with Japan has gained considerable interest here as a possible short cut through "face saving" complications obstructing peace.

Unofficial circles expressed belief that Mr. Wang, Yale graduate and former Justice of the Permanent Court of International Justice, may have been prompted by the expectation that Japan would welcome outside suggestions instead of being asked to make them.

It was pointed out that the Jan. 14 British note to Tokyo, expressing opposition to Japan's Pan-Asian aims, mentioned willingness to consider constructive Japanese suggestions for modifying treaties affecting China.

It was considered doubtful, however, whether Japan in the role of conqueror would be willing, even if interested, to take the initiative in such a step.

Mr. Wang, in an interview in this temporary Chinese Capital Friday, based his suggestion on the strong notes delivered to the Japanese Government by the United States, Britain, and France, respectively, on Dec. 31, Jan. 14, and Jan. 19. He declined yesterday to discuss it further.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, meanwhile, was understood to be deaf to any peace plan involving Chinese sacrifices. He was expected soon to clarify and renew China's policy of resistance, restrengthening the united front against Japan.

'Rural Volunteers' Formed

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23 (AP)—A Domei (Japanese news agency) dispatch from Nanking reported yesterday the Japanese-sponsored reform government of China had enacted a law providing for the organization of "rural volunteers" to help wipe out guerrillas within Japanese-occupied areas.

Plea Sent to League

CHUNGKING, Jan. 23 (AP)—Missionary groups here cabled to the League of Nations today an appeal to mobilize world opinion against aerial bombardment and a protest against a Japanese attack of Jan. 15 in which more than 100 civilians were killed.

Oil Workers Win By Compromise In Trinidad Dispute

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 23 (CP Cable)—Trinidad oil workers are awarded two cents an hour increase instead of the four cents they demanded by the tribunal appointed last October to settle the dispute between the Oil Workers Union and employers over wages and holidays with pay.

The report containing the compromise decision was signed only by Sir James Baillie, Chairman, because other members of the tribunal did not agree. The tribunal, which reported Jan. 21, was appointed to arbitrate a dispute which has raged on and off since the 1937 oilfields strike.

Workers' demands for a fortnight holiday each year with pay and time and one-half for Sunday work were rejected, but the report decided workers were entitled to one week's holiday a year with pay, time and one-half for overtime and public holidays.

The award will increase minimum wages in the oilfields from 72 cents a day to 88 cents. It is estimated it will cost oil companies more than $500,000 annually.

La Crosse Tribune First in Contest

URBANA, Ill. (AP)—The La Crosse, Wis., Tribune won first place in the daily class in the 1938 national community newspaper contest conducted by the University of Illinois School of Journalism, Prof. R. R. Barlow announced Jan. 21.

The Northfield, Minn., News won the weekly class.

The awards included:

Best Weekly—Third, Cobleskill Times, Cobleskill, N. Y.

Best News Story—Second, Chelsea Evening Record, Chelsea, Mass.; third, Milford News, Milford, Conn.

Best Editorial—Third, Red Oak Express, Red Oak, Iowa; and the Townsman, Wellesley, Mass.

Best Community Service Campaign—Second, Chelsea Evening Record, Chelsea, Mass.

Chinese Government Socializes Medicine

KWEIYANG, Southwest China (AP)—State medicine in China is no longer a question for theoretical debate. The Chinese Government is introducing the actual practice of free medical care as a war-time emergency.

Three Southwestern provinces—Kweichow, Szechwan, and Hunan—have adopted health budgets for the year 1938-39 exceeding $500,000 each in Chinese currency to be used for the employment of rural doctors and nurses. The National Director of Health, Dr. F. C. Yen, said this is the first step toward bringing all Chinese doctors under Government control. He expects state medicine in China as soon as the war is over.

Tokyo's Vagueness Attacked

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Open criticism of Japan's diplomacy—charging failure to take a sufficiently strong stand in convincing Britain, France, and the United States of Japan's mission in creating a "new order" in Asia—is voiced in the Diet and in the press.

Masazumi Ando, Chief Secretary of Seiyukai, one of the principal political parties, charged in the Diet that "the Government has failed to convince the three powers regarding its real intentions." This, Mr. Ando declared, "is perhaps due to the lack of sincerity in Japan's diplomacy.

"To have these foreign powers recognize the fact that creation of a new order in East Asia is vitally necessary to Japan's very existence should be the first stage in its proposed creation.

"Explanations and statements are not sufficient."

The press expressed almost unanimous disappointment in Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita's outline of policy to Parliament.

Strong U. S. Foreign Policy Urged as Bulwark of Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Bold enunciation of the foreign policy of the United States was demanded by speakers at the fourteenth Conference on the Cause and Cure of War here as a key step in the preservation of world peace and democracy.

As to just what that policy should be—isolation or international co-operation—experts did not readily agree, despite a warning from Miss Josephine Schain, National Chairman, that "this is the most crucial conference we have ever held."

Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association, put his faith in a restoration of the "moral front" for the world, similar to that created in the Western Hemisphere at Lima, in international economic planning, and revival of the League of Nations.

World Co-operation

Devere Allen, editor of Nofrontier News Service, attacked militarism as a "vehicle for fascism" and urged a series of unpretentious international conferences among non-Fascist nations to work out such problems as the balance of need and production, regulation of international investments, relief of distressed areas and refugees and the working out of an economic base for collaboration among democracies.

An authority on U. S. defense, Major George Fielding Eliot, advocated isolation from European affairs, backed by an expanded navy to keep peace.

Major Eliot defended fortification of Guam as "not militarism but just ordinary foresight in a world in which militarism is growing."

The three speakers presented varying viewpoints on U. S. foreign policy at a Sunday evening session as the five-day conference gained full momentum.

The conference opened Saturday night with a survey of world events of 1938 by James G. McDonald, Former President of the Foreign Policy Association, and an expression of confidence from Miss Schain that an awakened public opinion in this country can still change the trend of events. "I still believe that it is possible to avoid war, but it is going to take more than wishful thinking," the chairman told delegates from 11 national women's organizations, represented at the conference.

Purposes Defined

"As Mr. Roosevelt has said 'there are many methods short of war, but stronger and more effective than mere words, of bringing home to aggressor Governments the aggregate sentiment of our own people.'

"It is our task to learn what these methods are and to throw the weight of our opinions into the realization of these methods.

"During the next few days we shall be discussing the world situation, knowing perfectly well that it will get worse unless we do something about it."

Neutrality as practiced by the United States, Mr. Eichelberger described as "the greatest tragedy of the post-war period." He blamed on the U. S. policy of isolation much of the world's troubles today.

"The only foreign policy possible for the nations of the world today is a policy of collective responsibility," Mr. Eichelberger declared, singling out the United States as the only nation that can give vigorous leadership in such a policy.

Calling for United States leadership in a restoration of the moral front of the world, he declared, "President Roosevelt has clearly pointed out that there are ways short of war but stronger than talk for us to express our distaste of aggression. We must cease helping the aggressors; we must help the victims of aggression."

Neutrality Act

Stringent enforcement of the Neutrality Act with no increase in the discretionary power allowed the President, passage of the war referendum bill to "transfer the apathy of public opinion from the war side of the ledger to the peace side," a total embargo on the exportation of arms or "at least a quota system" and extension of the Hull trade treaties were urged by Mr. Allen. The latter he described as "not very helpful in economic terms but helpful in fostering better international relations."

He advocated democratization of U. S. foreign policy, explaining, "the placing of more and more discretionary power in the hands of the Chief Executive and the State Department, along with a semicensorship, industrial mobilization, governmentally-dictated war propaganda, brings no strength to democracy, but moves us along the road to Fascism—the very thing we condemn in others." Citing a gradual increase in military expenditures from 73 cents per capita in 1820 to $11.50 or $12 in 1939, he warned, "militarism is the vehicle of Fascism."

"Whether we like it or not, force is the ultimate arbiter of international relations," Major Eliot told the Conference. Advocating a policy of isolation and preparedness, he declared, "we cannot bring peace to a warring world. We have got to realize that the affairs of Asia and Europe must be settled by the people who live there and the affairs of America by the people who live here. To do that we must make sure we command the seas—the ramparts on which, in a warring world, we must stand on a vigilant watch."

Peace Prospects Surveyed

During a brief survey of peace prospects in half a dozen nations, Miss Cora Deng, Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in China, appealed to the conference to bring pressure on Congress to place an embargo on ammunition and war materials to Japan and urged a boycott of Japanese goods. She predicted that the Chinese Government would not give in to Japan on any terms but complete independence even if it means a lengthy war.

Mrs. Mila Vegrova, member of the Executive Board of the Czechoslovak Women's National Council warned that if other small nations are not to be absorbed by dictatorships, ethical and moral standards must be sacrificed as aggressors sacrifice them for power and gain.

The Roosevelt "Good Neighbor" policy toward South America was praised by Miss Elisa Cortes, Y. W. C. A. Secretary in South America, as having made a change from "an unfriendly and mistrusted attitude to confidence, friendship and respect for the United States."

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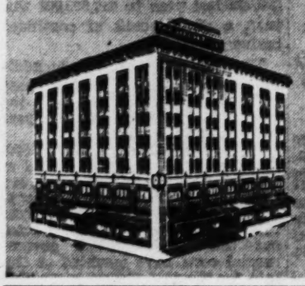

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Baltic Nations Seek to Keep Aloof From Europe's Problems

Extent of domination by Hitler in eastern part of Europe is center of world interest.

Political Trends in the Baltic
First of Four Articles

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Eastern Europe today holds the close attention of political observers, who are watching intently to discover the consequences of Germany's vast increase in influence following the Munich settlement. This correspondent has just completed a tour through Poland and the four smaller countries facing the Baltic Sea—Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland.

Everywhere answers were sought to the following questions: Can peace be maintained in this area? How are the countries apt to be aligned? Do the small eastern European countries expect to remain independent of German domination, economic and political?

Recent Developments

To the first of these questions, there was a general tendency to answer in the affirmative. On the whole, it was felt, the situation seemed headed for peace—though it might be a peace of concession or surrender. The nations of eastern Europe, being no longer able to count upon the help of the Western democracies in any trouble originating in this area, are almost compelled to bargain as best they can with the more aggressive powers.

Several recent developments have reflected this attitude. It was revealed in Lithuania's noninterference in the Memel district, despite the virtual seizure of the Administration by local National Socialists. It was shown even in comparatively independent Finland by the prompt resignation of Foreign Minister, Dr. Rudolf Holsti, after Berlin had protested against his criticism of Germany. It became even more apparent when the Polish Foreign Minister, Josef Beck, visited Reichsführer Hitler and made peace soon after his move toward a new "declaration of friendship" with Russia. At present, Germany calls the tune all through Eastern Europe.

All up and down the Baltic sea coasts one can find today an eagerness for neutrality. These little countries, formerly a part of the Russian Empire, today will do their best to hold aloof from the quarrels of National Socialist Germany and Bolshevik Russia and any other trouble in Europe. During 20 years of independent rule, these little countries have shown a capacity for self-government, which they prize more highly, perhaps, than other peoples who have possessed self-government so long that they take it for granted.

The fate of Czechoslovakia, with its ill-starred loyalty to the democracies, has driven these countries to take a line of pure expediency. Their statesmen say: "Czech leaders took sides in the European political game. This was their mistake. We shall not repeat it."

In all the Baltic countries I found a tendency to argue that Sweden had held aloof from Europe's power politics, and had kept out of wars. So they would emulate Sweden.

Baltic statesmen admitted that their geographical position is much more difficult than that of Sweden. But they argued that Sweden possesses mineral resources which they lack, and which are much more tempting to "have-not" powers. Since the Baltic countries are so poor, they declared, they can perhaps more easily remain independent, if they are careful, as they intend to be.

They realize that their independence cannot be absolute. Economically they have already experienced German pressure. During the past year German trade has increased on an average of 20 per cent all through the Baltic area, largely at the expense of Britain. But the three smaller Baltic countries are mainly agricultural, and they can trade with Germany on Berlin's barter terms without lowering their modest standard of living.

Finland and Germany

Finland is uniquely placed in regard to German trade domination. Germany canot readily take a much larger percentage of its trade than it already takes. As a member of the Scandinavian block, Finland shares the advantages of the economic schemes worked out through the Scandinavian co-operative system. Poland has escaped somewhat from increased German trade pressure by its recent agreement with Rusisa, but this is considered little more than a gesture.

The Baltic countries appear to have accepted the new European situation created by the Munich settlement with a certain amount of equanimity. German leaders apparently have been at pains to convince many Baltic statesmen that they and their countries will not be disturbed if they "play the game" with Germany. Most of them are disposed to do just that.

Since Munich, all European countries have tended to revert to the old discredited rule of "Each man (and country) for himself." This is particularly true in the Baltic. The only "orbit" into which the Baltic countries seem to be drifting is that of the Scandinavian countries. And this "orbit" is popular because it represents a policy of neutrality, of complete aloofness from power politics.

Small Country Stand

After touring through all these countries, this correspondent believes the almost universal attitude can be summed up approximately as follows: "Any small country should avoid picking a quarrel with any large country. In any dispute between a large and a small country, the latter must give in, making terms as best it can."

That is the attitude of Latvia and Estonia toward Lithuania, in its disputes both with Germany and Poland. That is the attitude of all small countries in eastern Europe toward each other.

Thus far Germany has admittedly attempted little political interference in countries northwest of Poland. Germany has obviously considered the Memel district not as a portion of Lithuania, but as German territory, which, of course, it was until 1921. The same holds true of Danzig and the Polish corridor. But these questions, to judge from the present attitude of the Baltic nations, would no longer be regarded as possible sources of general warfare.

Germany's economic and trade domination of the three Baltic States seems likely to increase steadily, and this implies increasing political influence.

European; James Sawders; A. Naruševičius; K. Akel

The Shadow of Munich Falls Across These Peaceful Scenes

Upper left: A Polish merchant of Warsaw waits beside the Weichsel for the merchant steamer to bring his supplies. Upper right: The City Hall at Helsingfors, Finland, with the dome of the Great Church looming beyond. In the foreground is the daily market. Center right: Children of Lithuania join in a colorful figure dance. Lower left: Latvia's Statue of Liberty in the Boulevard of Liberty in Riga. Lower right: The old "Clay Gate" at Tallinn, Estonia. It is such peaceful scenes as these that the States of the Baltic seek to preserve.

Democratic Power Of Courts Shown By Ontario Judge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Greater recognition of the courts as democratic institutions is necessary if power is to be kept from being concentrated in the hands of a few, according to Chief Justice of the Ontario High Court, Hugh E. Rose.

Speaking at the opening of the winter assizes here recently, Justice Rose declared that an outstanding example of democracy in the courts is the grand jury, without which there would be danger of unwarranted prosecutions for political and non-political offenses.

The courts are institutions provided for the public's benefit, he said, and deplored the tendency, often evidenced, to regard these institutions with hostility, as though they were imposed upon the public by some autocratic power.

Citing instances in which public welfare is safeguarded in the structure of the criminal courts, Justice Rose explained how a grand jury would serve to represent public interest in the event of a division between public and official opinion.

Another public safeguard is the ability of any one, with the written permission of a judge, to indict a person for a criminal offense before the grand jury, and to receive the same consideration as though it were presented by the Crown Counsel.

Courtesy Standard Held High In Louisville Police Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—How to hand a motorist a tag in the "gentlemanly manner"; how correctly to introduce a former Mayor; how to hold a fork or receive a complaint with equal poise, are among problems of conduct confronting 413 policemen here. For Louisville, determined to maintain its reputation for hospitality, has launched a course in police courtesy-training.

"The day of the drunken, rude, and grafting policeman has gone forever," Lieut. Elmer L. Smith, Superintendent of Police Training, said in commenting on the program. This is true because, first of all, civil service tends to throw an officer on his own without the shield of political influence; and also because a city is judged by the efficiency and courtesy of its police department.

"We aren't trying to develop 'dandies' or 'Lord Chesterfields,' and in no instance do we feel that good manners should supplant good sense or stand in the way of duty. They must supplement them. There can be no excuse for an officer shouting, 'Hey Country, watch that light!' or bellowing, 'Where do you think you're going?' These crudities, which have existed in nearly every police body in times past, are no longer tolerated in any department.

"But it is deeper than this that our course of instruction aims. Today, the officer must take his place with leaders in the community, and not merely act as a preserver of peace and as a strong arm raised against felons. He must direct the movements of motorists and pedestrians in a manner that will command respect and good will. He must be able to use the telephone, the radio, the rostrum; he must speak before school classes, luncheon clubs and women's clubs; he must sit at the banquet table, and walk among crowds and be at ease."

Increase in letters of commendation is noted by Director of Safety Sam McKeekin, in charge of police and fire divisions, and equally remarkable, he thinks, is the absence of complaints.

Of All Things . . . !

Good Neighbors

AYLMER, Que., (CP)—The fire station in this Quebec village six miles west of Ottawa looked like a grocery shop the other day. Fire Chief Delbert Dumoulin and his men turned from fires to become good samaritans to help 800 of their fellow-townsmen faced with want.

Unemployment relief work on the Exhibition Grounds was stopped by the Provincial Government and the 148 families supported by the works project found their meagre income suddenly shut off. The Quebec Government stopped the work project with the claim the Dominion Government had not provided its share of relief work money contribution.

Farmers of the district donated tons of vegetables for distribution to the 800 people needing relief. Merchants provided groceries and meat. Several large companies made contributions and the town gave fuel from the municipal woodyard.

Bee Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 17—Bees do have a language of their own. They talk to each other by signs—a sort of scented dancing.

This is the statement of J. E. Eckert, Assistant Profesor of Entomology at the College of Agriculture of the University of California. A scout bee, says Professor Eckert, will seek out sources of food supply for the rest of the members of a bee colony, and then communicate his findings by means of a distinctive wiggle of the body.

This motion consists of moving around in what might be described as a figure eight. This demonstration, plus the odor of the honey, nectar, or pollen which the scout bee is carrying, attracts the other bees and tells them that a source of food has been found. They immediately leave the hive and search it out.

Imagination in Menus

MONTREAL (CP)—Imagination is one of the most important factors in making up a menu, H. R. Tully of Philadelphia told a recent luncheon gathering of the fifth annual Hotel and Culinary Exhibition.

International President of the Stewards' and Caterers' Association, Mr. Tully recommended large menus, colored and pictured.

Fried foods were most widely eaten the world over and apple was the favorite pie, Mr. Tully said.

Winters Warmer For Twenty Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The present generation is getting winter in light doses, J. B. Kincer of the Weather Bureau said Jan. 23.

The winter, he said, is following the general pattern of the last 20 years—milder weather, less snow and year-around temperatures above normal.

Of the last 20 years, he said, only 1929 has been appreciably cooler than normal for the country as a whole.

"The present winter has been decidedly above normal," he said. "Precipitation has been about normal."

Cold spells of the last few years have been much shorter than before the turn of the century. The reason for the change? It is just a part of what meteorologists call the "weather cycle."

Ontario Teachers Ask Right to Sit On City Councils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Department of Education and the Department of Municipal Affairs will be asked by the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation to take immediate steps to make it possible for teachers to serve on municipal councils if elected by the people. The recommendation of the legislation committee was indorsed at the recent annual meeting here of that organization.

Other resolutions dealt with the need for national scholarships, asked for increased provincial grants, urged the retention of the present Adolescent School Act, which requires that children attend school to 16 years of age, except under special circumstances, and asked that a special educational year be set aside by the Canadian National Exhibition.

Urging that teachers exercise through their organization the influence which their training and their position entitles them to exercise in shaping the educational problems of the country, J. W. Noseworthy, Retiring President of the Federation, declared that a strong body of educationists is one of the best possible safeguards of democracy.

A plea for Canadian unity was made by the Rev. W. Brewing of Toronto, who listed as obstacles to a united Canada geography, climate, history, culture, and government. Canadians, he said, must learn to appreciate each other and each other's problems, or the disunity caused by intersectional and provincial-Dominion wrangling will grow into a destructive force.

The democratic states need not flee from the menace of the dictatorships, in the opinion of Floyd Chalmers, Editor of Financial Post. Their strength is in no small measure artificial, while the democracies have hardly begun to organize their strength and resources. The democracies, he said, have the most advantages, the gold, the raw materials, the voluntarily loyal, and the informed citizenry.

R. W. E. McFadden, member of the staff of Brantford Collegiate since 1916, was elected President of the Federation to succeed Mr. Noseworthy.

Wage-Hour Office Denies Exemption On 'Learner' Plea

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration coupled a strong denunciation of working conditions in the Texas pecan shelling industry with rejection Jan. 22 of a request from the Southern Pecan Shelling Company, San Antonio, for permission to pay "learners" less than 25 cents an hour.

Reporting his findings, Merle D. Vincent, chief of the exemption section, said some of the 7,000 to 10,000 pecan shellers in the San Antonio area had received as little as $2.50 to $3.50 a week in the past.

Calling this "insufficient to meet the lowest standards of life," he added:

"For years they have been employed under shocking living and working conditions. . . . WPA relief, church aid, and private charity have had to bridge the gap between their slender earnings and starvation."

"While public tax funds have footed part of this labor cost," Mr. Vincent added, "the industry has not been depressed or unable to meet its social and economic responsibility to the community. On the contrary it has been fairly prosperous."

Mr. Vincent cited the Funsten Company of St. Louis, a partnership headed by Julius Seligman, as one of the prosperous pecan companies. In a recent two-year period, he said, its net realization exceeded $500,000.

"During these years the workers who shelled the pecans that the Seligman Company handled," he said, "continued to be a public charge."

The Company requested that "learners" be exempted from the wage-hour law's 25 cents-an-hour minimum on the grounds that machines for shelling work were to be installed and that workers would occupy a "learner" status for about three months. It sought permission to pay the "learners" 15 cents an hour for a 90-day period.

Mr. Vincent ruled that it was not necessary to grant a "learner" exemption to avoid curtailment of employment opportunities for pecan shellers.

The exemption was sought, he charged, because it would take 90 days to train technical and management personnel.

"Thus in a real sense," he said, "the worker would pay in substandard wages for a part of the cost of training management and mechanizing the factory."

No Umbrellas to Mend

MOULTRIE, Ga. (AP)—The Moultrie City Council repealed a long-standing statute requiring a dollar-a-day license fee from umbrella repairmen.

Reason: No Councilman owns an umbrella or knows a neighbor who owns one, and the city fathers agreed if a repairman can find an umbrella to mend in Moultrie he's entitled to "all he can get out of it."

Farm Mechanization Adds To Tenant Problem of South

Four investigators under orders from the Federal Farm Security Administration have opened an inquiry into the reasons for the protest demonstration of a band of share croppers near New Madrid, Missouri, last week. Following is the last of two dispatches explaining the political and economic and social dislocations which gave rise to this incident and setting forth the points of view of the several groups involved as to what should be the remedies.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark., Jan. 23—The conservative cotton planter has quite a different outlook from the protesting share cropper toward the new mechanized "streamline" farming which is one of the forces unsettling the severe labor problem of the South in this era of profound transition.

He points out that farm mechanization is the only avenue by which Southern farmers can hope to recapture their losses and continue to operate at a profit.

J. B. A. Johnson, Jefferson County cotton planter, for instance, produces figures to show that "all machinery" farming results in huge savings on his plantation. He estimates that the use of machinery saves him several thousand dollars each year. Last season, Mr. Johnson plowed his land and planted cotton with a cultivator and tractor, thinned it with a cotton chopping machine, and picked it with a mechanical cotton picker.

Machinery Called Answer

"Machinery will be the salvation of the Southern planter," Mr. Johnson says. "It solves the problem of undependable hand labor. It also provides a less expensive means of producing cotton, which is necessary if the South is to prosper."

During 1937 he produced 270 bales of cotton on 800 acres of land. Last season his acreage was reduced because of the Federal farm program and his production was correspondingly less. He estimates, however, that his profits last year were greater due to the savings of machine operation.

"Land was plowed and prepared with a tractor at about one-half the cost of using mules," he says. "An even greater saving was obtained by chopping with a machine.

"The cotton was gathered at a saving of from $8 to $10 per bale. During last season I gathered 30 bales with the picker at a cost of $4 a bale. It would have cost me from $10 to $14 per bale to have gathered the staple by hand."

Cheaper Methods Sought

Even with subsidy and soil conservation payments, Mr. Johnson believes that under the Government control program, planters must find a cheaper method of producing cotton or "quit business." He declares that machinery is the only way out.

"Exclusive use of machinery naturally is not practical for tenants," declares Mr. Johnson. "But tenants usually are not affected by labor problems as they have smaller acreage and provide their own labor. For the planters, machines will solve the problem."

In the past, Mr. Johnson said it had been necessary for him to hire from 75 to 125 Negroes, haul them 50 to 80 miles a day in a truck and pay them 85 cents per 100 pounds of cotton picked to get the cotton harvested. A mechanical picker, he said, did the work last season more rapidly and "required only one operator."

The attitude of Mr. Johnson is typical of planters in Eastern Arkansas and Southeast Missouri. They are attempting to place their farms on a profitable basis. By using power-driven equipment, they cut down on labor. By having no tenants or sharecroppers, they receive all the Government subsidy and soil conservation payments allotted to their farms.

Need for Adjustment

Caught in this situation, the share-cropper families, who previously have been able to move from one community to another every year or so and still find land owners eager to finance them in the spring for a crop, are facing a new adjustment. They do not know where to turn.

Into this region, particularly along the Mississippi River in Northeast Arkansas and up into Southeast Missouri, centering at Sikeston, where recent disturbances broke out, radical labor movements have moved in and agitated the situation.

Working in this atmosphere of labor strife between land owners and tenants, labor agitators have found root for their ideas and nation-wide notice of their activities. Planters charge labor leaders with stirring up agitation only for publicity to their movements. Labor officials, on the other hand, plead for "fair play to share croppers."

The recent outbreak at Sikeston where several hundred tenant and share-cropper families camped on the highways as a demonstration was the most severe in this section.

If aid had been given those families, planters and Government officials in charge of administering relief declare, hundreds of other destitute families would troop to the highways and stage demonstrations. Farm relief, they pointed out, has not been encouraged because of the WPA example in cities.

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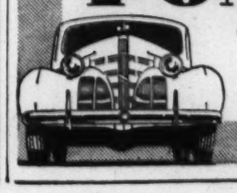


SEE YOUR NEAREST PONTIAC DEALER

Yugoslavs Hold to Neutrality Under New Hungarian Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 23—A friendship pact between Hungary and Yugoslavia is expected to be signed soon as a result of the four-day visit to Belgrade which Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, has just concluded.

This accord is expected to embrace no radical concessions by either side. It will recognize existing relations between the two countries but involves little or no progress toward shaping the vast projects for an Italian-Yugoslav, Hungarian, and Bulgarian bloc under the hegemony of Rome, which Count Ciano is reported to have sought in coming here.

Rumania was to be partially partitioned between Hungary and Bulgaria under this scheme and Bulgaria was to become a sort of unit of a super-Yugoslavia of 20,000,000 inhabitants that would have been designed to dominate Southeast Europe. Italy is said to have proposed this plan in order to forestall Germany's control of Balkans. But official circles here categorically declare that the Belgrade Government definitely rejected the whole project.

Yugoslavia remains neutral. It so far has refused to enter any ideological conflict and will not officially take sides with any great European group. Authorized circles declare that Yugoslavia will neither join the anti-Comintern pact nor relinquish its alliance and close co-operation with Rumania.

Official declarations contend that the relations between Yugoslavia and Rumania were never better than now and that Belgrade has unequivocally refused to buy Hungary's good will by giving Budapest a free hand in its relations with Rumania. The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Csaky, is expected here soon to sign the new Hungarian-Yugoslav pact, but Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia apparently has no intention of founding this new friendship on the ruins of an old one. Government representatives even declare that Yugoslavia's co-operation with Italy does not mean the breaking or weakening of its ties with France. In the Rome-Paris dispute Belgrade does not want to take sides.

Yet two important aspects of the forthcoming treaty must not be overlooked. The improvement in Yugoslav-Hungarian relations which will result from even formal protestations of friendship is not without value. And the visit of Count Csaky to Belgrade will be the first to be paid by a Hungarian statesman since the World War.

The second factor is that Italy has moved somewhat toward the heavier weighting of its own end of the Rome-Berlin axis. The grandiose plan for an Italian-controlled bloc may not have materialized, but the Italian negotiations have served notice that Rome's sphere of influence lays claim to Yugoslavia. This hardly goes far enough to counteract Berlin's virtual control of Czechoslovakia.

But Italy apparently intends to follow its immediate advantage by the establishment of closer economic ties with both Hungary and Yugoslavia. Italian economic circles report the possibility of establishing an Italian bank in Belgrade to make funds available for railway electrification and possibly for new railway construction.

[Belgrade reports of the Associated Press quoted official circles as saying Italy was prepared to extend credits for Yugoslav public work projects and industrial developments. A railway across Slovenia to connect Trieste and Vienna, so that Trieste could be made a free harbor for Yugoslavia, was mentioned as one of the projects Italy would help Yugoslavia carry out.]

Italy Sees Peace Gain

ROME, Jan. 23 (AP)—An Italian communiqué, dealing with the Belgrade visit of the Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, said that Italy and Yugoslavia had "reaffirmed their joint desire to continue and deepen their collaboration for consolidation of peace and order in this part of Europe in agreement with all countries concerned."

It added that they saw eye-to-eye "in connection with a recent manifestation of countries neighboring Yugoslavia which had favorable repercussions at Belgrade." This presumably was in reference to Hungary's willingness to sign a non-aggression pact with Yugoslavia.

Rumania Defers Shift

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Government has deferred a scheduled shift of its Berlin Minister to the post of Ambassador to Greece in order to "avoid confusing negotiations with Germany at this time."

An official statement said that Radu Djuvara, the Berlin Minister who was to go to Greece, would remain for the time being on vacation in Rumania.

The action followed an announcement of the contemplated change which strongly indicated that Rumania was dissatisfied with its relations with Germany.

That announcement said a new Minister would not be sent to Berlin at present and that a foreign office official would go there as a Chargé d'Affaires.

Poland Expels 500 Czechs

TESCHEN, Poland, (AP)—Polish authorities Jan. 20 expelled 500 Czechoslovaks from the Teschen area, following an outbreak of border incidents. The Czechoslovaks were accused of attacking Poles along the border. Formerly a part of Czechoslovakia, Teschen was ceded to Poland as an aftermath of the Munich settlement.

Ellsworth on Way To Australia From Base in Antarctic

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 23 (AP)—A message from the Norwegian motorship Wyatt Earp, base ship of the Lincoln Ellsworth Antarctic Expedition, reported Jan. 21 that the vessel was on its way to Australia with Mr. Ellsworth and Sir Hubert Wilkins aboard after completing their Antarctic work.

Ellsworth, whose expedition started last autumn, said Jan. 12 in a dispatch to the North American Newspaper Alliance that he had discovered and claimed for the United States 80,000 square miles of Antarctic territory.

World Affairs Notebook

Franco Forces the Issue

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Spanish revolt, which has now reached a critical stage with the massed attack on Barcelona, broke out July 17, 1936. The Insurgent generals were supported by 90 per cent of the officers and two thirds of the Army rank and file (about 100,000). Some 35,000 of these (including 9,000 Moors) were from Morocco. The Government had only remnants of Army and Civil Guard numbering about 17,000.

Two armies converged on Madrid—one under Franco who, using Moroccan troops in the south, took Badajoz, Aug. 14, and then marched north toward Madrid; the other under Mola who marched on Madrid from Burgos in the north. During September Mola detached a section of his troops, which took Irun and San Sebastian on the north coast. Mola's advance southward was held up by Loyalists at the Guadarrama mountains.

Foreign help came to the Insurgents in October, when their air force of 20 or 30 planes was strengthened by 100 Italian and German planes and 40 Italian tanks, while Loyalists were found to be obtaining planes and tanks, assumed to be from Soviet Russia.

Insurgents reached Madrid's outskirts Nov. 7 and the Loyalist Government moved to Valencia. But Loyalist resistance stiffened, and Madrid remained, and still remains, uncaptured.

Loyalist recovery was seen in the defeat of the Italian divisions helping Franco at Guadalajara in March, 1937, but it was quickly followed by capture of Bilbao, Gijon, and the Basque country by the Insurgents. Yet the year ended with the capture of Teruel in eastern Spain by the Loyalists.

Insurgent offensive toward the east coast opened March, 1938, reaching the port of Vinaroz April 15, but failing to push on to Valencia, from which the Government had been moved to Barcelona the previous October. A Loyalist diversion kept the Insurgents engaged around the Ebro for 15 weeks until Nov. 8 and the present great offensive opened Dec. 28, last.

A Monday Feature

Italy Demands French Grants; Duce Calls Enemies 'Stupid'

ROME, Jan. 23 (AP)—Premier Mussolini reiterated yesterday that Fascism's enemies were "too stupid to be dangerous" and warned France not to stand too firmly in Italy's way.

The Duce, addressing 150 prize-winning wheat farmers in a Rome theater, declared:

"In the memorable September of last year I said that professional adversaries of Fascism were too stupid to be dangerous. I confirm it now in the most explicit manner."

[Signor Mussolini, in an address Sept. 25, 1938, in Belluno, at the height of the German-Czechoslovak crisis over Sudetenland, taunted Fascim's adversaries "beyond the Alps" as being "too stupid to be dangerous."]

Italy's firm insistence on a new deal from France in the Mediterranean was proclaimed at the same time by the weekly review of foreign affairs, Relazioni Internationali.

The magazine said the visit of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Jan. 11-14, to Rome did not change Italy's objectives "by a single centimeter."

Signor Mussolini described as "nonsense" a rumor that the Vatican had advised the French to "stand firm" against Fascist cries for French territory and remarked:

"Stand firm is easy to say, and what if in the future there is an Italian—and there will be—who tells Italians that they must stand even firmer?"

Two Good Wheat Harvests

The Duce said that foreign anti-Fascists who expected his regime to be troubled by famine did not know Italy.

He said Fascism's enemies had been dismayed by two good Italian harvests of 298,870,000 bushels of wheat.

[Italy's wheat needs have been estimated at 292,500,000 bushels annually. Self-sufficiency in wheat has been one of the cardinal points in the Fascist autarchy program.]

Nobody could say with certainty that Italy would have a third big harvest this year, the Premier said, but he promised a fixed wheat price of about the equivalent of $2.15 a bushel.

Taking a jocular attitude, Signor Mussolini said that if he told his listeners of the "childish speculation, slanderous fantasies, and ridiculous hopes of Fascim's adversaries," their laughter, "despite the Alps," would shatter the windows of "western metropolises."

"The Vatican, according to French reports, is supposed to have advised France to take a firm stand," Signor Mussolini said. "I am absolutely convinced the story is infamous nonsense."

He called on the farmers to continue tilling the soil, "preserve the race and be ready to defend" their land "with arms."

French Regarded as "Enemies"

Relazioni Internationali, in saying Italy's objectives had not been changed, listed the nation's aims as: Insurgent victory in the Spanish civil war and fulfillment of natural aspirations of the Italian people.

The aspirations were left undefined, but the magazine said they called for "review and correction of the Mediterranean and African situation."

Nothing in Italian policy was aimed against Great Britain, it said, but everything was against Italy's enemies. It added that Italians recognized the French as their worst enemies.

The magazine referred to solidity of the Rome-Berlin axis with a warning that any attempt to block Italian and German ambitions would "unavoidably cause a conflict to break out."

Fascist Italy, it added, does not fear war—"long, short, localized or general."

"The hearts of the Italian people beat more than ever on the fatherland's western frontier," it said. "A simple order is enough to send them across it."

Flanders French Flemished

BRUSSELS (AP)—French names of hundreds of towns and villages in Belgium have been changed by a royal commission to Flemish language.

Ypres, familiar to regiments of Americans, has become "Ieper."

Louvain has turned to "Leuven."

Mons is now "Bergen."

Namur has been renamed "Namen."

Throughout Flanders street names, signposts, and all official inscriptions now must be Flemish.

Flemish is even compulsory in correspondence of local authorities and in schools and courts.

Back of the change is a campaign by Flemish extremists who demand that everything in Flanders must be Flemish.

Petty vexations arising from the new ruling are said to be turning away many vacationists who formerly visited Belgium's North Sea resorts.

Brussels, where both French and Flemish are used, so far has been untouched by the campaign, although extremists now are "claiming" the capital as Flemish.

The Walloon, or French speaking provinces, are using Flemish names and inscriptions alongside the official French wording.

Even Flemish Communes where a majority of the population preferred French submitted to political pressure by the Flemish enthusiasts, who threatened separation from Belgium. Groups of extremists instituted raids on communities opposing the new linguistic legislation, smashing signs and posters worded in French and boycotting all who dared use French inscriptions.

U. S. Press Rallied To Defend Liberty

FRESNO, Calif. (AP)—A call to American publishers to protect all forms of constitutional liberty as well as freedom of the press was voiced Jan. 21 by James G. Stahlman, President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

He asserted fundamental liberties might be endangered most when the people were least aware of the peril.

Speaking before the fifty-first annual convention of the California Newspaper Publishers Association, Mr. Stahlman described as "silly" the view of some people that the American public was losing its interest in newspapers and turning to other mediums for its information.

He asserted the press had remained free "through its own determination to stay so, and not through the protested love of many in public office for the so-called freedom of the press."

Loyalist Cabinet Stays in Capital To Guide Defense

HENDAYS, France (At the Spanish Frontier), Jan. 23 (AP)—The Spanish Government today ordered evacuation of its Capital, Barcelona, under the threat of Insurgent armies a little more than 15 miles from the City gates.

Premier Dr. Juan Negrin's Cabinet, after a long night meeting, announced the ministers themselves would remain at the Capital.

The Government, while insisting that it would "maintain residence" in Barcelona, said that steps had been taken "to face any eventuality and to assure the continued work of the Administration."

For several days, it was learned at the border, the Government ministries have been moving archives out of the Capital, and provincial courts already have been transferred to northern Catalonia.

Many prisoners formerly held in Barcelona have been sent northward.

Government May Follow

In case of actual Insurgent entry into the capital, Government officials were expected to follow this movement toward the French frontier.

Unconfirmed reports reaching the French-Spanish border said the Government was planning to move to Gerona, in the northern mountains, if the Insurgents came much nearer to the Capital. Gerona is about 35 miles south of the French frontier.

The Government proclaimed a "state of war" throughout all Government territory. The effect of this measure was to center all authority under army rule.

The Cabinet named a commission to organize the removal of civil population not engaged in defense or fortifications building. Its members were the Minister of Labor, the Mayor of Barcelona, and the Commissioner of the Catalan Social Service Agency.

Men Digging Trenches

The Catalan Economy Minister ordered all stores, bars, cafes, and private restaurants closed to release all available men for the work of encircling Barcelona with trenches.

Only children's restaurants and those under State control were permitted to remain open, with skeleton staffs.

All hotels were placed at the disposal of the Government, their rooms to be allotted daily by the Hotel Commission.

Simultaneous advances by three Insurgent columns placed their front lines slightly more than 15 miles from Barcelona, a war bulletin said.

Along the entire Catalonian front, these reports asserted, the Government defenders were retiring under a hail of bullets, bombs, and shells.

Barcelona was bombed in continuous relays. Government observers said that the bombers were German-made Heinkels, rarely seen here, and Italian-made Savoias.

The air attacks on Barcelona's port apparently were aimed at cutting the City off from much-needed food supplies. Teeming with refugees form the fighting zones, Barcelona quickly was becoming a besieged City with Insurgent land forces and fleet isolating it ashore and afloat.

The British steamer African Miner, which arrived at Barcelona four days ago with a cargo of wheat and frozen meat, was sunk by air raiders.

Weather Favors Franco

Meanwhile, with a cold, sharp wind and a brilliant sky that kept the weather perfect for General Franco's offensive, and at the same time increased the suffering of the refugees and of residents who were without heat for their homes, the Insurgent armies pushed on, capturing on the coast the beach resort of Sitges, an internationally known artists' resort and intended to be the Hollywood of Spain, 18 miles southwest of Barcelona. The town was taken after determined resistance of the Loyalists at Villanueva y Geltru, the last town of any size before Barcelona, the resistance only being broken after the Insurgents had thrown fresh reserves into the fighting.

This is the nearest Insurgent column to Barcelona and it is moving up the Mediterranean Coast behind a protective fan of tanks and armored cars.

In the central sector east of Igualada, 30 miles west of Barcelona the Insurgents were blocking off the Lerida-Barcelona Highway on the outskirts of Piera.

Insurgents fighting in the northern sector reported that they had entered the suburbs of Manresa, about 14 miles northeast of Igualada, and the only point on the Barcelona fortified lines still remaining under the Government's control.

Highway Under Fire

Manresa controls the main inland highway from Barcelona to the French border. Insurgents asserted, however, that they had put the road under fire, virtually isolating Manresa from the rest of the Government territory.

Late yesterday the Insurgents moved artillery into positions on ridges overlooking Manresa. Guadalada, 30 miles from Barcelona, had twice changed hands in three days before being captured by the Insurgents yesterday.

The Government met in almost continuous session to map the defenses. Every able-bodied male up to 55 years old and women between the ages of 14 and 40 were called up to dig trenches.

The Government's "mystery" line of defenses in the mountains bordering Barcelona Province apparently had collapsed. Three of its key positions were in Insurgent hands.

Tomorrow morning all commerce and industry in Barcelona, except services vital to the defense, will cease.

Three-Point Drive

Insurgents were driving from three points on their newest objective—Martorell, gateway of the Llobregat Valley, down which they apparently plan to sweep to the outskirts of Barcelona.

Thrusting between Igualada and Villanueva y Geltru, General Franco's columns moved in a southerly direction from Capellades and north from Villafranca del Panades.

The effect was to form a driving wedge aimed at Martorell, only 10 miles from the edge of Barcelona.

Insurgent Drive on Barcelona

By a Staff Artist

Latest Phase of Fighting in Catalonia

Arrows show the main point of attack as Insurgent forces move against the Capital of the Spanish Government.

U. S. Wheat: Guns for Franco? French Report Shift at Pier

TOULOUSE, France, Jan. 23 (AP)—The important newspaper Dépêche de Toulouse declares that American wheat and flour sent into Insurgent Spain to relieve suffering had been exchanged by the Insurgents for German munitions.

The newspaper, one of the most influential in France and owned by Interior Minister Albert Sarraut and his brother, declared "enormous quantities of American wheat contributed by charitable organizations have been sent to National Socialist Germany to pay for munitions."

"In the port of Pasajes (near San Sebastian) German freighters arrive regularly," the newspaper continued. "They unload new war material on the pier where a load of wheat has already been placed.

"The wheat—or flour—is loaded aboard the ship which then sails for Germany.

"A short time ago a large German ship arrived at Pasajes. It was loaded with shells and airplane bombs. Usually the load of wheat or flour was assembled on the pier before being loaded, but this time the cargo was not ready.

"German authorities refused to let a single shell be unloaded while the wheat was not there. For some unknown reason the wheat furnished here by Gen. Francisco Franco or by the American Aid Committee did not arrive for six days. The German ship remained at anchor until the exchange was made."

Franco Gains Stir France

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP)—Political meetings throughout France expressed the Nation's growing uneasiness at the possibility of an insurgent victory in Spain and the establishment of Italian influence across the French-Spanish frontier.

Former Premier Joseph Paul-Boncour, permanent French delegate to the League of Nations and one of France's elder statesmen, warned:

"If Barcelona falls you will not have to wait long for an ultimatum from Italy, supported by Germany, demanding from us that which we are unanimous in not wishing to give but which we are so badly prepared to defend."

At a national conference of the Communist Party in Paris, Senator Marcel Cachin declared that the only way to save the Spanish Government was through joint action by Communists and Socialists.

M. Paul-Boncour spoke at a "meeting for peace" at Romorantin.

Women in War Jobs

BARCELONA, Spain (AP)—Women are volunteering at recruiting stations here at a rate of 600 a day to enlist for jobs behind the lines as the war front closes steadily in on Barcelona.

Some will clean the soldiers' barracks and wash their laundry. Others, even, will enter uniformed units such as the Carabineros, customs guards, or Asaltos, Government police.

About 5,000 women between the ages of 18 and 50 already have enrolled for soldiers' pay—10 pesetas (45 cents) a day and rations. They are under orders of the Defense Ministry.

Insurgent Sea Tribunal

BURGOS, Spain, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Insurgent Government yesterday established a tribunal to determine the validity of ship seizures and confiscations of cargoes in Spanish waters.

Another decree authorized Insurgent officials to requisition food supplies for Army and civilian populations in newly occupied Government territory at prices to be fixed by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Aid for Refugees Asked

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP)—French aid for refugees from Government Spain was sought today by Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Foreign Minister of the Barcelona regime, and Dr. Marcelino Pascua, Barcelona's Ambassador to France.

Dispatches reaching the frontier at Hendaye, France, said the Spanish Government was reported to have asked France to authorize entry of 40,000 refugees.

Entrance of Catalonian refugees into France would be under a provision that they be repatriated later to the southern zone of divided government territory, it was reported.

Italian Aviators Praised

ROME, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Fascist Press, paying frank tribute to the feats of Italian aviators in the cause of the Spanish Insurgents, says an Italian squadron from the Balearic Islands has bombed two ships in Valencia, Spanish Government harbor.

Spain Pays Canadians Out

TORONTO, Jan. 23 (CP)—The Spanish Government is paying the fares to Canada of more than 500 Canadians, the last group of men who enlisted from Canada on the Loyalist side in the civil war, according to cabled advices received by the Friends of the MacKenzie-Papineau Battalion.

Barcelona Regime Planned

LERIDA, Spain, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Insurgent Government, looking forward to the capture of Barcelona, has ordered the establishment of Governmental machinery to take over the city.

The Count of Montseny Mila y Camps was named President of a Council to Govern Barcelona Province, and it was said the Government probably would name within a day or two the members of a council to rule Barcelona itself.

Windsors Rent Home In Paris for 2 Years

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor returned by train from the Riviera today and settled down in their new Paris home—a comparatively modest but comfortable house in the fashionable West End of Paris.

The former King Edward VIII of Great Britain and his American-born wife have rented the house for two years, by far the longest period they have taken any residence since their marriage June 3, 1937. They have an option to renew the lease for a longer time.

The house, at 24 Boulevard Suchet, overlooking the Bois de Boulogne, is owned by the Comtesse De Sabini. It was built in 1932 and has been valued at $85,000. It has three stories, with four main rooms on the first floor, three on the second and servants' quarters on the third. The general style is of the Louis XVI period.

Having taken the house unfurnished, the Duke ordered much of his furniture to be sent from Fort Belvedere, his favorite home near Windsor Castle when he was ruler of the British Empire.

Americans Told To Flee Spain While Possible

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Walter D. Thurston, American Charge d'Affaires at Barcelona, warned Americans in the Province of Catalonia today that they remained at their own risk.

He said there was no assurance that an American vessel would be available to evacuate them in an emergency, and that it was best to utilize the avenues of escape now open.

The State Department, in making public the warning, estimated the number of Americans in Catalonia at just over 200.

Mr. Thurston informed the State Department that the town of Caldetas, 24 miles north of Barcelona on the coast, would be a logical rallying point for Americans seeking evacuation.

The American Embassy and Consulate are now located there.

From Caldetas Americans could be evacuated by ship more readily than from the port of Barcelona which has been frequently bombed from the air in the last few days.

Mr. Thurston informed the State Department recently that transportation to France was still open by highway, train, and air. In the absence of a later dispatch to the contrary, the State Department presumed today that these routes were still open.

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The British Government today completed arrangements to evacuate its nationals from war-menaced Barcelona.

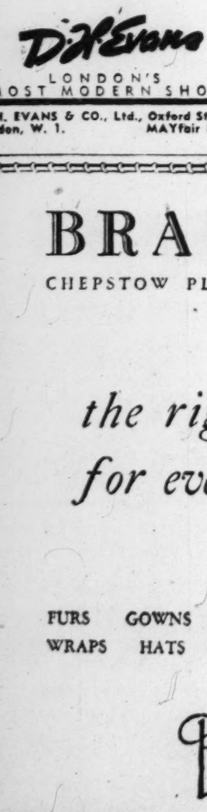
The cruiser Devonshire and the destroyer Greyhound cruised off Barcelona and Mr. Ralph Stevenson, British Minister, was in constant touch with Gibraltar where a British fleet was based for a routine spring cruise.

Counterfeit Losses Decline During 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secret Service agents seized counterfeit notes and coins totaling $607,787 in 1938.

The Treasury in reporting this figure Jan. 23 said 3,557 persons were arrested during the year on counterfeiting and forgery charges. Losses to the public through counterfeit money were $369,715, a decline from $552,393 in 1937.

A light-weight woollen frock from D. H. Evans



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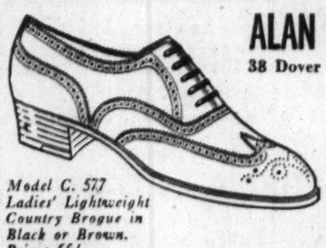

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Roosevelt Medical Program Recommended to Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt submitted to Congress for "careful study" today a comprehensive report recommending a long-range $850,000,000 Federal-state program to improve the Nation's health.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York has said he would introduce a bill to provide the first $50,000,000 to start the medical program, which by 1949 would cost the Federal Government and the states $850,000,000.

The American Medical Association has approved these last four points, but contends every nation which has tried compulsory medical insurance has experienced a lowering of the quality of its medical care.

Text of Message

The text of the President's message follows:

In my annual message to the Congress I referred to problems of health security. I take occasion now to bring this subject specifically to your attention in transmitting the report and recommendations on national health prepared by the inter-departmental committee to co-ordinate health and welfare activities.

The health of the people is a public concern; ill health is a major cause of suffering, economic loss, and dependency; good health is essential to the security and progress of the Nation.

Health needs were studied by the Committee on Economic Security which I appointed in 1934 and certain basic steps were taken by the Congress in the Social Security Act. It was recognized at that time that a comprehensive health program was required as an essential link in our national defenses against individual and social insecurity. Further study, however, seemed necessary at that time to determine ways and means of providing this protection most effectively.

Committee Named

In August, 1935, after the passage of the Social Security Act, I appointed the inter-departmental committee to co-ordinate health and welfare activities. Early in 1938, this committee forwarded to me reports prepared by their technical experts. They had reviewed unmet health needs, pointing to the desirability of a national health program, and they submitted the outlines of such a program. These reports were impressive. I therefore suggested that a conference be held to bring the findings before representatives of the general public and of the medical, public health, and allied professions.

More than 200 men and women, representing many walks of life and many parts of our country, came together in Washington last July to consider the technical committee's findings and recommendations and to offer further proposals. There was agreement on two basic points: the existence of serious unmet needs for medical service; and our failure to make full application of the growing powers of medical science to prevent or control disease and disability.

Inequalities in Services

I have been concerned by the evidence of inequalities that exist among the states as to personnel and facilities for health services. There are equally serious inequalities of resources, medical facilities and services in difference sections and among different economic groups. These inequalities create handicaps for the parts of our country and the groups of our people which most sorely need the benefits of modern medical science.

The objective of a national health program is to make available in all parts of our country and for all groups of our people the scientific knowledge and skill at our command to prevent and care for sickness and disability; to safeguard mothers, infants, and children; and to offset through social insurance the loss of earnings among workers who are temporarily or permanently disabled.

The committee does not propose a great expansion of Federal health services. It recommends that plans be worked out and administered by states and localities with the assistance of Federal grants-in-aid. The aim is a flexible program. The committee points out that while the eventual costs of the proposed program would be considerable, they represent a sound investment which can be expected to wipe out, in the long run, certain costs now borne in the form of relief.

We have reason to derive great satisfaction from the increase in the average length of life in our country and from the improvement in the average levels of health and well-being. Yet these improvements in the averages are cold comfort to the millions of our people whose security in health and survival is still as limited as was that of the Nation as a whole 50 years ago.

Co-operative Program

The average level of health or the average cost of sickness has little meaning for those who now must meet personal catastrophes. To know that a stream is four feet deep on the average is of little help to those who drown in the places where it is 10 feet deep. The recommendations of the committee offer a program to bridge that stream by reducing the risks of needless suffering and death, and of costs and dependency, that now overwhelm millions of individual families and sap the resources of the Nation.

I recommend the report of the interdepartmental committee for careful study by the Congress. The essence of the program recommended by the committee is Federal-State co-operation. Federal legislation necessarily precedes, for it indicates the assistance which may be made available to the states in a co-operative program for the Nation's health.

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Building Delay Traced to Racketeering

Rebirth of the Cities
Third of Five Articles on the Current Progress of Municipal Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Racketeering is adding to costs of construction, and so is contributing in a degree to holding back building in a number of big American cities, according to Gordon L. Hostetter, the man who first applied the term "racket" to systematized business extortion and made in Chicago the first effective exposure of the racket technique.

Police authorities of national standing join with Mr. Hostetter in pointing out that there is a tremendous amount of racketeering over the country today, though not as blatant as in the gangster and boom era of a decade ago.

As originally defined, a racket is a combination to restrict business to a few and to raise prices, using force to block off competition. Or as also described, it is an illegal scheme to regulate prices, a collusive agreement to boost prices which is enforced by threat or actual violence.

Racketeering is a rather recent American invention, a modern parasite on business. Often it is so concealed that a community does not know it is a victim.

The typical racket is engineered by a set of businessmen allied in a local trade association. They fix prices. Then they seek to protect their project from the outside competitor who undercuts the group.

Usually this is done by attack on his labor through manipulating a withdrawal of his workmen, by their intimidation or by employment of gangsters to do damage to them.

The commonest device is to resort to the underworld to hire hoodlums to furnish either the professional violence or the show of it necessary to hit at the competitor's labor supply.

Since its coinage, the word racketeering has been popularly broadened to include almost any type of business extortion or trickery. Its original significance has been blurred. But the organized disregard of law and competition which it first denoted persists, say the racket explorers, in many forms today.

In Other Industries Also

While rackets are reported as having been particularly bad in the building industry, they have also found their way into many other types of business. Ten years ago Mr. Hostetter identified 126 rackets in Chicago. These he declares affected, directly or indirectly, about 326 separate lines of endeavor.

In the last few years the interest in racketeering has shifted from Chicago to New York, because of the prosecutions directed there by Thomas E. Dewey, the most extensive and successful that have taken place. Last summer (1938) Cleveland joined in with a racketeering investigation and trial which sent two notables to prison.

Exposures of the past 10 years emphasize, the experts note, that racketeering is usually a product of corrupt politics. The racket relying on violence cannot exist without toleration by politicians.

Fortunately not all the big cities are so afflicted. Where spoils politics is in eclipse, rackets do not thrive. For instance, Cincinnati, the major city manager city, is reported as especially exempt.

In the boom years racketeering cost American cities hundreds of millions of dollars, Mr. Hostetter estimates. When the depression came the rackets had less to feed on, and were deflated. But though repressed generally by the slump and in some communities by prosecution, he does not feel that they are on their way out of the cities.

"Obviously," as he remarks, "the best way to fight rackets is not to wait until they come on, but to elect good officials who will keep them from coming."

It was in the period of the Capone and Moran gangs in Chicago, when the rival sets of gangsters divided up the City, began to expand into regular business, and took to warring among themselves, that Mr. Hostetter uncovered the racket system in Chicago and campaigned against it through the City.

His post as Executive Director of the Employers Association of Chicago led him into a task that was supposedly dangerous, but the gangsters did not molest him, and he remains today in his same office.

'Expert' Racketeers

"In its most fully developed state, a racketeering association maintains its own staff of technicians, works out costs, and demands that members do not undercut its figures, whether prices for service or bids on construction," Mr. Hostetter said.

"In the latter case an examination of plans and bids is required by the association before submission. The association pictures itself as supplying a valuable service to members in checking their bids against costly mistakes. In fact the group is thus enabled to insure that its members keep in line with the agreed-on figures, while favored insiders may manipulate to carry off choice jobs.

"Some unsuccessful attempts have also been made by associations to limit the number of stores of the same kind in a neighborhood.

"But there are antitrust laws which forbid combinations to fix prices. Therefore the racketeers can't get all the members of their industry together. No legal way can be found by the racketeering association to compel everybody to agree on prices.

"Yet if the outsiders are left free to cut the association figures, the conspiracy to raise prices fails. There has to be compulsion to make the thing go and this is supplied by force.

"To obtain the illegal pressure, the association calls in some labor man. He becomes the enforcement officer of the racket. If a competitor cuts the price or does not otherwise follow the rules of the association, his labor is withdrawn. If he persists, his labor is assaulted or intimidated.

"If that is not enough, the labor man is utilized to make connections with the underworld to get the hoodlums to bomb and destroy.

"Labor men, however, are not invariably found in a racket. Criminal business groups have sometimes gone out and hired gangsters direct—that is, through three or four contacts. Dealing with hoodlums is a serious thing for a "respectable" businessman to be caught in, and so intermediaries are plugged in to minimize the change of observation.

"Since the people in the racket know they cannot go very far without political connections, they see to that, perhaps through the employment of legal counsel. The crooked lawyer is always found at the center of a racket.

"Finally, the hook-up is made with the dishonest politician, who is the foundation stone of every racket. If left free, the law-enforcing officers of a community can always take care of racketeering. But when politics comes in they can't move, because the politician says, 'No.'

"It is hardly more than 20 years since we have seen there great conspiracies involving elements of society looked upon as preeminently respectable," Mr. Hostetter remarked.

Criminals the Teachers

"American business was taught racketeering by the professional criminal during a general breakdown of respect for law. It is a structure built on a widespread disrespect for law.

"Wherever you find a community where there is no respect for the law, you can expect anything."

"What is the present status of racketeering?"

"Racketeering of the flamboyant order is not here now. Price-fixing, yes. With the rising tide of prosperity these enemies of society will see an opportunity to exploit, and will resurge wherever they think it profitable, if the people have grown complacent.

"To an extent racketeering in some lines of trade is slumbering, not merely because of the recession, but for fear of law enforcement."

"Are the business men who have gone in for racketeering usually from small concerns?"

"Not always. In some instances rackets went pretty high up in Chicago. That was one of the hardest things we had to meet here. People wouldn't believe that business leaders would go into a deal with gangsters. In fact, they didn't except very indirectly, but the effect was the same.

"The respectable element in a racket is both its strength and its weakness. The average businessman can't stand exposure. Indeed, for him exposure is a more powerful weapon than prosecution. When threatened he will generally do some pretty fast scurrying to clean house.

"On the other hand, the strength of a racket is that it is very hard to make the public believe that so respectable an element is involved."

"Is racketeering confined to the larger cities?"

"The cost of this sort of criminality is tacked onto the price of goods and the people in the smaller cities are paying some of the racket expense, though, of course, the big cities pay more.

"The ramifications of racketeering express themselves indirectly, at least in the smaller cities, but not usually the actual practice."

"What was your experience in Chicago with bombs?"

"Powder bombs were frequently used, such as are employed to blow up the corner of a building. So many of these bombs were touched off that we dubbed racketeering 'business by bombs.' In 1929, out of 115 bombs exploded, 48.5 per cent were directed against places of business. The rest were underworld affairs. There were only two convictions."

"Has racketeering been a sizable factor in holding back building construction in big cities?"

"It has done so to a very considerable extent.

"Racketeering has been particularly bad in the construction industry, and has added unnecessarily to the high cost of building."

U. S. Leaders on Racketeering

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

National leaders of business and labor agree in condemning racketeering.

George H. Davis, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, says:

"All true American businessmen are against racketeering. No member of the business world can have dealings with gangsters without ultimate ruin to himself and untold injury to the public."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, adds:

"Organized labor cannot tolerate racketeering. The American Federation of Labor stands for honest, straightforward dealings between workers and employers, and disavows any underground combination of management and men whereby prices are raised and competition is beaten off by force."

John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declares:

"Racketeering has no place in the labor movement. The hiring of gangsters to use violence in order to hold up prices for any group of businessmen is a travesty on legitimate labor."

Navy Planes Join Fleet Maneuvers in Caribbean

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone (AP)—Forty-eight navy planes of Patrol Wing one left Jan. 23 for San Juan, Puerto Rico, to join United States Fleet maneuvers in the Caribbean.

Lebanon Cabinet Resigns

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Government of Premier Abdullah Yafi resigned on Jan. 20, with the explanation that the coalition parties which formed the basis of the National Union Cabinet had ceased to co-operate. Premier Yafi took office last Oct. 27.

Landon Declares Sound Finances Best as Defense

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Democratic and totalitarian governments are at tight grips in an economic war, and any nation "head over heels in debt is in a bad position to defend itself," Alf M. Landon told the Kansas Press Association Jan. 21.

"This clash may never come to open military violence, but it is just as bitter and just as real, none-theless. It is an economic war, based on new methods of economic penetration. These new methods are just as dangerous to representative Government as new war machines. Jobs and opportunity for millions of free men are at stake.

Financial Reserves

"In today's modern warfare," the 1936 Republican Presidential nominee said in a nation-wide broadcast, "financial reserves are just as important as military reserves. In any war, modern or ancient, the country with the soundest finances and the greatest natural resources possessed an undeniable advantage. A sound fiscal policy is prerequisite to preparation for military or naval defense. It is prerequisite, as well, to preparation for economic conflict.

"Our Government cannot continue, hoping for the future breaks financially, anymore than it dares gamble on the lack of necessity for military defenses. Any Government head over heels in debt is in a bad position to defend itself."

As a member of the United States delegation to the recent Pan-American conference at Lima, Peru, Mr. Landon said he and others were interested in learning first-hand to what extent Nazi, Communist, or Fascist nations had entered the political life of the South American countries.

"It didn't take long to find out that totalitarian propaganda had had its effect," he said. "A fascinating and dangerous maze of propaganda and intrigue has been directed against us and our democratic ideals in those republics."

Friendly to U. S.

Mr. Landon said that despite a German and Italian-controlled press in South America "the general feeling of the nations to the South of us is friendly to the United States."

Instead of being a justification for continued deficits, he asserted, the state of world affairs is a mandate for a balanced budget.

"Our President sees the necessity for adequate naval and military defense. But even after six years of failure to restore employment and prosperity he has failed to see the vital need for sound Government finances. This is tragic indeed for our country.

"Our greatest immediate dangers are from the economic invasions of the world by totalitarian powers, from class hatred and name calling growing into disunity at home, and from reckless spending to ruin, leading to mounting debts and deficits."

Atlantic Storms Bring SOS Pleas From 12 Vessels

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Twelve ships, buffeted by mountainous seas on the Atlantic, sent distress calls today as gales resulted in 12 fatalities on the southwest coast of England and imperilled several hundred seamen and passengers.

Two of the vessels which sent SOS calls later reported they were temporarily out of danger. They were the 3,807-ton Netherlands steamer Parklaan with a crew of 31 and the 2,280-ton British steamer Terlings with a crew of 25.

Distress signals were flashed by the Norwegian Steamer Bajamar, 2,757 tons, and the 1,497-ton German freighter Lina Fisser, both in the Bay of Biscay.

The Greek Steamer Icarion, 4,013 tons, sent a call for help from off Ushant, on the French coast near the western entrance to the English Channel.

The British Steamer Daleby, in mid-Atlantic, reported a fire in her forepeak and said she was shipping much water.

58 Perish in Mine Blast

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Fifty-eight miners were known fatalities and 34 were missing today following an explosion last night in the Onura coal mine at Fukuoka.

Rescuing Crew of Ship Broken In Two Is Heroic Epic of Sea

(Following is an account of the dramatic rescue on Thursday of the crew of the Norwegian Motorship Jaguar—broken in half by a mid-Atlantic storm. The account was written by the captain of the rescue vessel, the Norwegian Ship Duala.)

By Capt. Rolf Larsen
Written for the Associated Press

ABOARD THE S. S. DUALA, Jan. 23—Just before midnight Jan. 18 we sighted a light which appeared to be a ship's distress signal.

As we came closer, the angle of the light showed the ship was heeling at an angle of 45 degrees toward the stern. We could not make out the ship itself, but we were afraid it was sinking fast.

We put out a lifeboat, manned by a volunteer crew of five. The wind was moderate but there was a big swell, and the night was pitch black.

Two hours later the lifeboat returned with the captain, third mate, a steward and two sailors from the other ship.

The captain, named Abrahamsen, said their vessel, the Norwegian ship Jaguar, had been broken amidships two days before in a heavy sea, the two halves of the ship immediately drifting apart, with the rest of the officers and crew of 30 on the other part.

We found the other part after sailing for more than an hour and a half, and communicated with the men on board by flashing Morse code signals with a lamp.

At 6 o'clock that morning, our lifeboat, with the same volunteers, started out again and made two trips, rescuing 22 men.

The other eight men on the half of the wrecked ship managed to launch their own lifeboat. The Jaguar's other boat had been smashed previously.

The rescue was completed at 9:40 Thursday morning without injury to the shipwreck survivors or our rescue crew.

Captain Abrahamsen said the Jaguar broke in two so quickly that the wireless operator, who was aft, could not get to his equipment to send out a distress signal.

He said the men on the after part of the Jaguar, unable to launch a lifeboat because of the heavy swell, pulled seven men through the water with ropes from the fore part.

They all had been without food or water for a day and a half and were exhausted.

We gave all the survivors plenty of food and dry clothes, and will land them in London about Jan. 25.

Flying Boat's Radio Calls Made Sea Rescue Possible

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Safe after one of the most dramatic rescues in the annals of transoceanic air travel, five men and five women survivors of the sunken flying boat Cavalier approached New York today aboard the tanker Esso Baytown.

Already, those whose work it was to extract some lesson out of the tragedy and find ways of averting similar trouble in future, were pointing to the perfect functioning of the flying boat's radio, which made the rescue possible; and were talking of safeguards against ice formation within the motor, to which the plane's power failure was attributed. These safeguards already are in use in many other planes.

James Payton, investigator for the Air Safety Board of the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington, flew here to confer with Captain Powell. Since the Cavalier was foreign-owned and the accident occurred at sea, no inquiry by the American Government was expected.

The huge flying boat, built in 1935, had covered less than half of the 793 miles from Port Washington, Long Island, to Bermuda when icy conditions—apparently in the carburetors—caused its motors to fail.

The plane flashed an "S. O. S." but reported it was "okay" after landing on the storm-tossed waves at 1:12 p. m. Then, within 10 minutes, came the one-word message—"sinking"—followed by silence.

The stout metal hull, built to stay afloat for many hours, had been pounded to pieces by the raging waters.

One of the most heroic struggles of any was that made by Charles Talbot of Brookline, Mass., a former Harvard athlete flying to Bermuda to recuperate from a skiing accident. Although one arm was in a cast, he clung to a lifebelt through five hours of daylight and five of darkness until help arrived.

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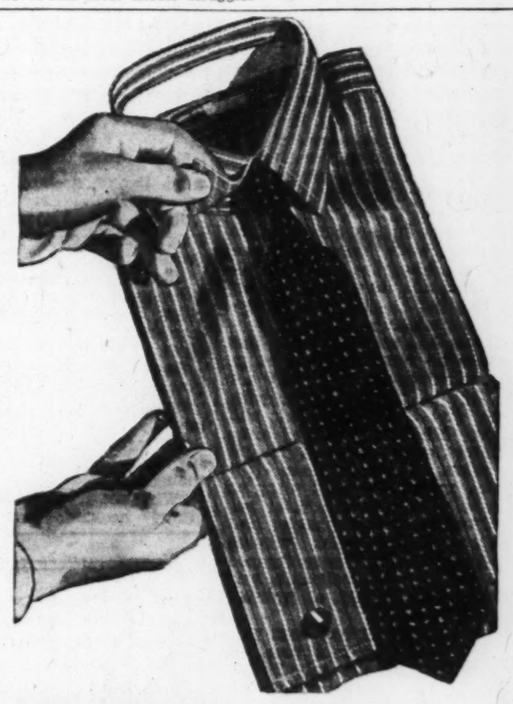

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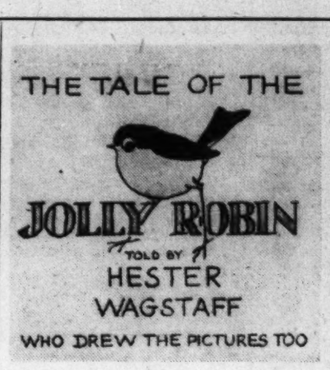
The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Light at Night

When sunset dims its
last bright spark
and evening draws her
curtains dark,
on lawns and roofs the
twinkling snow
gleams in the radiant
silvery glow
of the softly beaming
round-faced moon—
and once again it's
light as noon!

JANNIS PARKER



The Sunflower Above the Wall

By D. M. Large

Chapter Five

Next morning the big Sunflower turned towards the river again, and he looked along the shining pathway on the water to the sun itself. He loved a morning like that, and so did the other flowers. But the garden was very dry after so many sunny days, and all the flowers had begun to long for some rain. The Snapdragons made quite a fuss about being so thirsty, and said that John didn't give them nearly enough to drink.

That morning the Sunflower couldn't see any sign of rain, but even though he felt a bit thirsty too, he loved the sunshine so much that he was always glad to see it. It was such a pity, he thought, that the sun always hid himself when it rained. If only he would go on shining on a wet day, it would have been perfect.

John had to take off his coat as soon as he began to work that day, but he had good news for the Snapdragons. He told them that the little man had come out of the weather-box at home and there was no sign of the little woman, so the rain must be coming.

The flowers weren't a bit sure what little man he meant, but he had told them this before, and, sure enough, it had rained that evening; so they were glad.

When Mary came along the path for parsley they heard her say that the seaweed "was gone damp in itself," and that made them gladder than ever. Miss Katie had brought home the seaweed from some place in the west of Ireland, and had hung it on a nail in the hall, and Mary said "it beat out all for telling the weather. If so be the seaweed is dry," she said, "you may be sure and certain there won't be any rain that day. But if it's kind of damp, the rain is bound to come sooner or later."

The Cattle Lay Down

The big Sunflower was looking at the cattle in a field beyond the river, and he saw that they were all lying down. He didn't know much about the little man and the little woman in the weather-box, or the seaweed either, but he had found out for himself that when the cattle stayed lying down like that, it meant that the rain would come. He wanted it to come, but first he wanted to see a little more of the world beyond the garden wall. He knew well that, once the rain began to fall and the sun went behind the clouds, he would hang his head and not be able to see anything that might be going on.

The sun had moved on and was right behind Mrs. Foley's cabbage patch, when the Sunflower saw her come out of the farmyard with Jamesy and Shep, the black and tan dog. Mrs. Foley carried some old clothes, and Jamesy carried two long sticks. They took them right into the patch, and went along to the middle of the little field between two rows of cabbages; and Shep went before them, jumping up and down. Every time he jumped he looked over the cabbages, and sometimes he barked at nothing at all.

The big Sunflower had been very glad when Jamesy told him the day before that the schoolhouse was closed for a whole month, and that he would be at home, doing all sorts of things. This thing that he and his Grannie were doing seemed to be very queer, and the Sunflower stared at them.

One of the long sticks was really a brush, like the one John used on the paths, but it was nearly bald. Jamesy stuck it into the ground with its head up in the air; then his Grannie fastened the other stick crossways, so that it stuck out like arms. Then she picked up the old clothes and began to drape them over the brush and the stick, and Jamesy laughed until he was tired looking at the figure in the small faded shawl, that used to be black, and the torn red skirt, that once was a petticoat, and the bit of white stuff that was a mask.

Her Ladyship

Then his Grannie let him put the old hat on the brush's bald head, and tie the bits of string under its chin. And when this was done they both laughed so much that Shep gave up eating grass at the other side of the little field, and came jumping back to see what on earth they were doing. Then he stood and barked so loudly at the dressed-up sticks that Jamesy said, "Shep has no great liking for Her Ladyship, at all."

The big Sunflower wondered what it all meant, and he was very glad when the little boy came across the road and told him.

"The Wood Quests are after the cabbages; every chance they get," Jamesy said, "and me Grannie says she won't stand by any longer and look at them waiting up in the beech tree to come down onto the cabbages the very minute she goes into the house. So as soon as I got holidays she said we'd put up something that would scare them, and so we did. We put up Her Ladyship, and you wouldn't be the better of looking at her."

"You can see her yourself from where you are, and I didn't want her to frighten you when the wind blew her bits of rags this way and that. She's terrible funny when you know what she is, but if you didn't know, you might get a big fright at all the flutter; that's what the Wood Quests are going to get when they look down at her."

The Sunflower knew that the Wood Quests were the big gray birds that made such a clatter among the beech branches when someone shouted or clapped his hands. Yet they could drop down into the cabbages without a sound, and he wondered if Her Ladyship would frighten them much, after all.

The Periwinkles Inquired

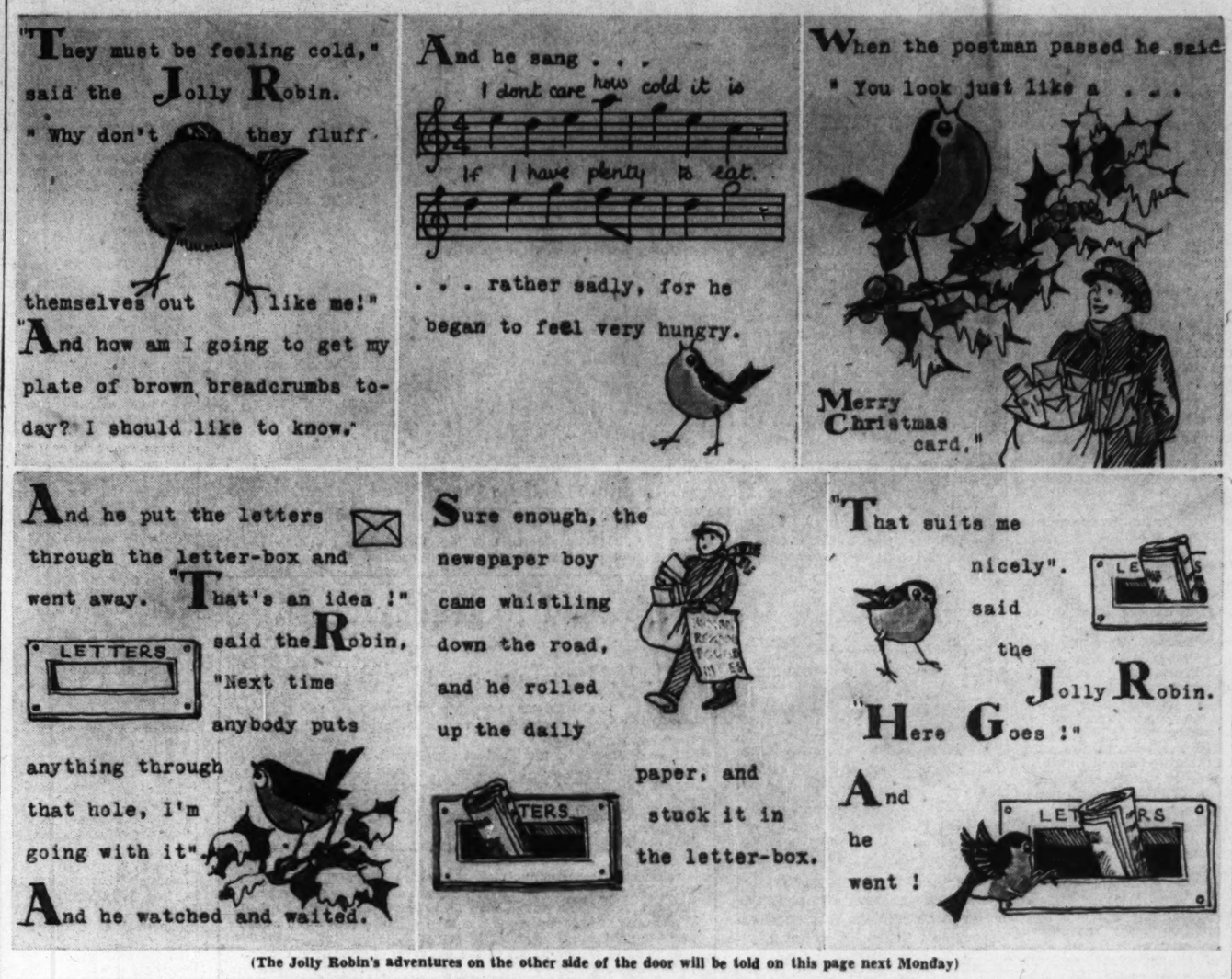
The big Sunflower had quite a lot to say that evening, and the Periwinkles were very much interested to hear about Her Ladyship, and wished they could see her for themselves. Was she as tall as Mary? one of them wanted to know; and what color was her hat?

All the flowers asked him if he had seen any signs of rain; and they told him about the little man coming out of the weather-box, and about the seaweed getting damp. And the big Sunflower said, "Yes, I saw the cows lying down instead of moving about the field. Every time they stay like that all day," he said, "the rain comes before night."

The Snapdragons were very pleased. "Did you not see any other sign?" they asked him. He didn't answer at once, for he couldn't remember. Then he nodded his head. "I saw Shep eating grass when they were dressing up Her Ladyship," he said, "and one day I heard Jamesy telling him not to eat grass or he'd be bringing the rain."

He nodded again. "And the wind is blowing on the back of my neck," he told them, "and nearly every time it does that the rain comes."

Just before they all slept, the first drops fell with a gentle sound. And all through the night the south wind stirred the leaves, and the soft rain fell, and Miss Katie's garden drank it into the dry cracked clay.

(To be continued next Monday)

"They must be feeling cold," said the Jolly Robin. "Why don't they fluff themselves out like me!"
"And how am I going to get my plate of brown breadcrumbs today? I should like to know."
And he sang . . .
I dont care how cold it is
If I have plenty to eat.
. . . rather sadly, for he began to feel very hungry.
When the postman passed he said "You look just like a . . .
Merry Christmas card."
And he put the letters through the letter-box and went away. "That's an idea!" said the Robin, "Next time anybody puts anything through that hole, I'm going with it"
LETTERS
And he watched and waited.
Sure enough, the newspaper boy came whistling down the road, and he rolled up the daily paper, and stuck it in the letter-box.
"That suits me nicely". said the Jolly Robin. "Here Goes!"
And he went!

(The Jolly Robin's adventures on the other side of the door will be told on this page next Monday)

A New Game for Dash and Splash

"My mother says she knows just what it is," declared Splash, the brown calf.

"Oh?" mooed Dash, his white friend, making it sound like a question.

"Yes, she says that alone we are quite good animals, but that together we are always thinking of something troublesome for each other to do."

Dash whisked his tail several times, and agreed.

"That's what my mother says, too."

They felt as gloomy as a thick fog, until Splash had a sudden thought.

"Why not try looking after each other?" he said. "I mean, when I want to chase the chickens, or moo at the trains, you can say, 'Now, now!' or 'Remember!' to stop me, and I'll do the same for you."

"Do you think it will work?" asked his friend, doubtfully.

"Sometimes," answered Splash. "Any way, it will make me pause before I rush. Let's try!"

Dash whisked his tail about as he thought.

"It would be fun," he said at last.

That was the beginning of the goodness of the two small animals.

At first their brown and white mothers didn't notice it much, but when it went on and on, and first one and then the other stopped a loud moo, or a wild rush, they could not help but wonder. So they put their friendly horns together and considered. Then they asked their children what it meant, and listened with interest while they explained.

Much More Fun

"That will be very nice for us," mooed Tilly Brown Cow. "Now we can take each other for long walks without wondering what mischief we'll find you both in when we get back."

"Very nice indeed," agreed Daisy White Cow, the other mother.

After that, the two calves found that being good was much more fun than any game they had played before, and they were glad to have thought of something so unusual.

One day, when Tilly and Daisy were lying comfortably in a corner of the field, and talking happily, the two children came running up.

"Please, may we go exploring?" they begged.

"Why, yes," the cows mooed together, "if Dash will look after Splash, and Splash after Dash."

They promised that at once, and off they went at a trot.

The afternoon passed quietly for Tilly and Daisy, and they mooed of this and that, such as the best shape of horns, and the most fashionable color of coat. And they never thought of their children until it began to grow dark.

Then Tilly Brown Cow stopped chewing suddenly, struggled heavily to her feet and said, "Wherever can Splash and Dash be!"

They looked here in the farm yard, and there in the cow shed, and even took the trouble to visit the hens in the field. But no flick of a calf's tail could they see.

At last Daisy White Cow said, "There's the pond with slippery banks at the other end of the field, and it's not very safe for young calves."

"I know," agreed Tilly Brown Cow. "And we never told them not to go there. Let's gallop!"

So they did, and while they were still at the far end of the field, they saw Dash, the white calf, bounding along alone.

"What can have happened?" asked Daisy.

"I only wish I knew," answered Tilly.

A Muddy Splash

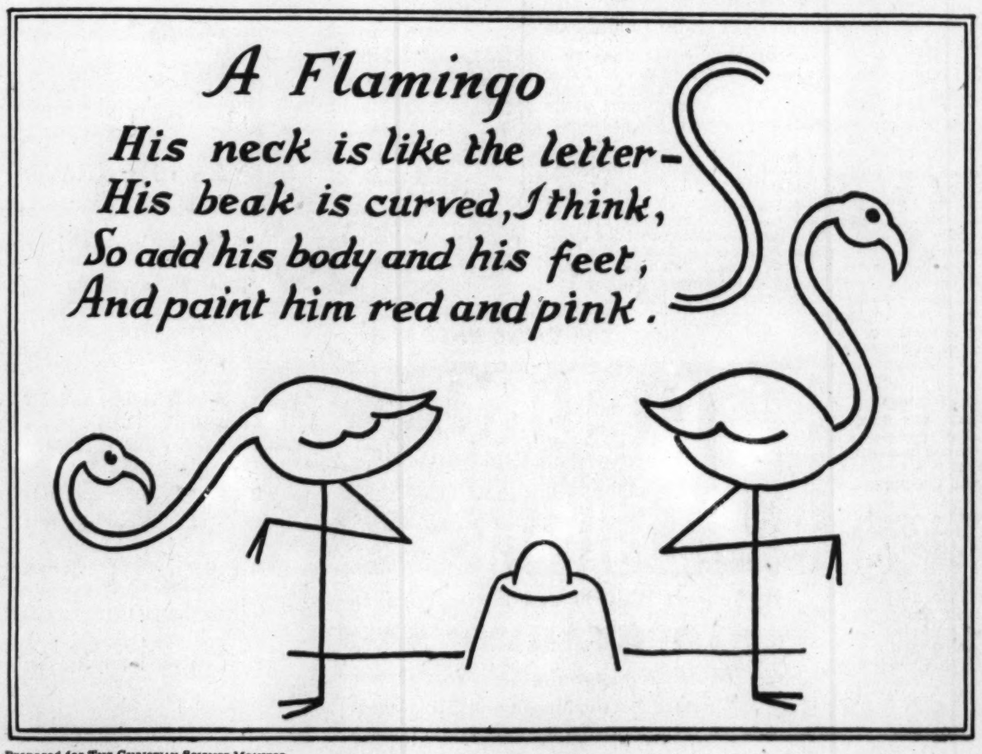
When the farmer appeared, walking quickly by the side of Dash, who kept rushing backwards and forwards, they were more puzzled than ever. When they reached the pond they were much surprised to see a very muddy Splash being fished out of the water by the farmer, while Dash danced excitedly about him on the bank.

Then, all at once, being clever cows, they guessed what had happened, and later Splash told them.

"We were exploring the bank, Mother dear," he said, "and Dash had just mooed, 'Careful, my dear Splash!' when my hooves slipped, and into the pond I went. And I might have been there forever if he hadn't gone for the farmer to rescue me."

"Well, well," said the two mother cows. "It was fortunate indeed that you were looking after each other, but it might be better, another time, to do the looking in safer places."

Drawing Rhymes by Mabel Livingstone



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Telltale Snow

Silence, solitude,
new snow,
such as only deep woods
know.

Criss-cross designs of padded
feet
advance in patterns and
retreat.

The hopscotch leap of rabbit's
trail.
Raccoon with ringed and bushy
tail.

Owl and squirrel, partridge,
deer,
fox and muskrat all
passed here.

The tracks reflect a fuchsia
sky
and shoals of clouds careening
by.

Oh, furry feet that printed
snow,
where did you go, where did
you go?

JANET CAMERON HANSON

Panja Lives in Ceylon

Panja was a dark skinned, black eyed little boy who lived in the delightful climate of Ceylon (a spicy island where the air is filled with the heavy and sweet fragrance of flowers, mingled with the aroma of cinnamon which the people extract from the bark of an evergreen tree. Ceylon derives its name from "Sinha-le" which means "Land of the Lion Race." It is in the Indian Ocean.

Panja lived in a low one story house, built of a bamboo frame, filled with clay. The roof of the house was thatched with palm leaves. There were no windows, and the door was always wide open, for the simple hut was only used for sleeping purposes. Panja's house was not far from the jungle and the near-by banyan trees were filled with chattering monkeys whose jibbering was borne on the soft fragrant breezes, that swayed the branches. From his house, Panja could see scarlet poinsettias in full bloom, as well as pomegranates, lilies, azaleas, honeysuckle and many other flowers and plants.

Near by, there were fine banana trees, and pineapples, and paw paws. There was fruit in abundance and no one there ever need be hungry. Daga knew how to climb up a coconut tree easily. He put a loose loop of rope about the tree and then about his back. By leaning against the rope and pushing it upward he could climb safely and speedily. He really walked right up the tree on his feet, straight to the big luscious coconut that would yield sweet milk for him to drink.

Panja had great respect for the coconut tree for he knew that it was one of the most useful trees in the world. His father used the leaves to thatch their home, and his mother wove fine mats for the whole family to sit upon when enjoying their dinner of native fruit and rice, or fish. The hard outer shell of the coconut made excellent cups or dippers and the hair-like husks were splendid for brushes or ropes or brooms. Panja liked to eat the meat of the coconut, too. He helped his father spread the meat to dry. Then, when dried, it was known as copra. From the copra an oil is extracted which is used in the making of soap.

Sometimes Panja wore a long shirt or singlet, and a narrow colored skirt. His black shiny hair was coiled into a knot at the back of his head and held there with a comb. More often he liked to wear a shorter costume, especially when he rope-climbed the trees. He liked, too, to go to town through a canal, or narrow water way, with his father, when the copra was loaded for exportation on the native thatched barges called Paddah boats. Panja had a happy, free life in beautiful Ceylon and he had no desire to live elsewhere.

Joey Kangaroo

"Now then, Joey," said Mrs. Kangaroo, "it's time you came out of my pouch. It's really much nicer outside. You'll soon see what a fine place the world is in our beautiful Australia."

Joey popped out his head, gave a looked around, and then—popped it in again.

"No," he murmured, "I think it's much nicer inside."

But Mrs. Kangaroo wasn't going to let him be lazy.

"Come out at once, when I tell you," she said. And Joey knew she meant it, so out he came.

"That's right," said his mother. "Now balance yourself on your tail and stand up."

Joey tried to do his best, but his legs were so weak that he found it very difficult. He wobbled about, and then fell over.

"Silly boy!" cried Mrs. Kangaroo. "Try again."

This time Joey managed better. And then he nibbled a few blades of grass, and found them very tasty.

"Grass is nice," he said. "I think, after all, I like it better outside."

Mrs. Kangaroo was delighted with her small son.

"I knew you would," she said. "Now try to take a leap; I'll show you how to do it." She gave a great jump, and bounded a long, long way off into the scrub.

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" cried Joey. "Where are you? I don't like being here alone."

A Little Bound

Mrs. Kangaroo bounded back, and then Joey tried.

He gave such a funny little bound that his mother really couldn't help laughing, although she thought it quite good for a first attempt.

"Try again," she said. And Joey did. He managed quite well this time, and was very pleased with himself.

"Bravo!" cried Mrs. Kangaroo. "Well done Joey."

The little Kangaroo bounded about in all directions after that, and thoroughly enjoyed the exercise until Mrs. Kangaroo thought it was time for him to stop. Even then he didn't want to. But his mother was firm.

"And to think," said Mrs. Kangaroo to herself, "that two or three months ago he was only an inch long, and so weak that he could hardly move!" She remembered, too, what a funny little object he had been at that time, before his hair began to grow.

Every day Joey had lessons on how a kangaroo should behave. At first, whenever he was startled by a sudden noise, he popped back into the safe pouch, but later on he learned to jump away into the scrub, and lie silently hidden until the danger had gone.

Good Appetites

He always seemed to be hungry, and ate quantities of grass, nibbling it off close to the roots, but it would still be a long time before he ate as much as his mother.

"Farmers don't like us," said Mrs. Kangaroo one day, "they say we do much damage to the land, rooting up the grass. But that's all nonsense; why shouldn't we eat what we want?"

By this time Joey was quite independent, and could be relied upon to look after himself. He had several good friends, for he lived in a group of eight or ten kangaroos called a "mob." In the morning and in the evening they all fed on the short grass of the Scrubland, resting on their short front legs and nibbling away steadily until satisfied. At noon they stretched themselves out in the sun, lazily content. Often, when it was too hot, they found a shady spot and went to sleep.

It was a good life, and they enjoyed every moment of it.

Joey was a fine big Kangaroo now, with powerful back legs. He could leap along faster and farther than any of the others, and if he had been weighed would have tipped the scale at nearly two hundred pounds. And to think that he had been only an inch long to start with!

He wasn't a "Joey" any more now—for that is the Australian name for baby kangaroos—but a "Boomer," the name given to a full grown male. And wasn't he proud of being so big and strong!

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Boston Amusements—Symphony Concert, Hollywood Notes

About Music and Politics; Novelties From Mr. Burgin

By L. A. Sloper

It is unfortunate that the music of Dmitri Shostakovitch must be discussed in terms of political economy. The man has so much talent that it ought to be possible to consider his scores as music. Yet how can we, in view of his alternate elevation and disgrace at the hands of the Soviet Government?

Much of the debate over Soviet music is misdirected. It is impossible for a man to write music without reflecting his background and environment. There is nothing inherently wrong, or inimical to international morality, in the writing by Shostakovitch of music representative of Soviet Russia any more than there was in the writing by Elgar of music representative of Tory England. You may say that you do not approve of the Communist Party. A Russian may retort that he does not approve of the British Conservative Party. You are both within your rights, but your disagreement is on extra-musical grounds.

Nevertheless, there is a difference. Elgar spoke for Tory England because he belonged to Tory England. The Government of his day did not order him to write Tory music, and reprimand him publicly if he did not do so. The Soviet Government does just that with Shostakovitch and Marxist music. Elgar could have written music exalting communism if he had wanted to. But under the Soviet Government, or any other totalitarian government, a composer writes as he is told to write. What a pity that a composer of Shostakovitch's talent could not have been brought up in a country where freedom is granted to artists.

* * *

Both his talent and the effect of governmental restriction on it are evident in his Fifth Symphony, which Richard Burgin, substituting for Dr. Koussevitzky, introduced at the season's thirteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given last week in Symphony Hall. In this score pages of great beauty stand side by side with pages of rubbish. It is as if Shostakovitch had written for a time under the guidance of his own imagination, then suddenly had remembered that if he was going to write at all, or at least if his music was to be heard at all, he must celebrate the virtues of communism; whereupon he put in a cheap military march, or a bombastic coda in the manner of Liszt. And he had his reward in the form of official approbation.

It is possible, of course, that he would have done no better if he had been let alone, but it does not seem likely. The good parts are too good, and the bad parts too bad; there is too obvious a gulf between them. The first movement on a first hearing seemed sterile. Its melodic material had more length than shape, and its development sounded cerebral. But the second movement, which is a Scherzo, has humor and even some wit, rather in the Prokofieff manner, and the Largo which follows sets a real atmosphere worthy of Rimsky-Korsakoff, which is unhappily dissipated by an incursion of Puccini-esque stuff evidently designed for consumption by the commissars. The Finale pretty well sells out to them. It's too bad. Shostakovitch has an individual talent good enough to be given its head. The symphony was applauded cordially by the Friday afternoon audience.

* * *

Mr. Burgin included two other novelties in his program: the Tansman orchestration of the Bach Toccata and Fugue in D minor (Dorian) and Jakobus Langendoen's "Improvisations for Orchestra." The Bach is a little on the austere side, far less showy than the early piece in the same key. Nevertheless, from the musical viewpoint, it is fascinating in structure, particularly the fugue. Tansman's orthestration made no attempt to render the composition effective in a popular sense. It was as austere as the original, and more turgid. The work was coolly received by the Friday audience.

Mr. Langendoen has been a member of the orchestra for 19 years. He sits at the second desk of the 'cello section. His "Variations on a Dutch Theme of Adrianus Valerius," played at these concerts in 1927, was well received, and other works of his have been heard at the Pop Concerts. The new contribution is a suite of four movements, well described by the composer's title. He seems to have set down themes, and then toyed with them. The result shows his great familiarity with the modern orchestra and with the tricks of the modern composer. The most effective movement is the third, marked Pastorale and Procession. Some very clever effects are produced with drums, gongs, tam-tams and other percussion, and the conventional crescendo-diminuendo procession is made attractive by a distinctive theme. Mr. Langendoen was applauded warmly.

The final item of the printed program was Liszt's "Les Préludes," included probably because it seemed necessary to have something familiar. The assistant conductor deserves our thanks for the opportunity of hearing the Shostakovitch symphony, and commendation for the general interest of his program and for its performance.

Symphony Program

Symphony No. 5, Op. 47 Shostakovitch
Toccata and Fuge in D minor (Dorian) for Organ, transcribed for orchestra by Alexander Tansman Bach
Improvisations for Orchestra Langendoen
"Les Préludes," Symphonic Poem No. 3 (after Lamartine) Liszt

Trudi Schoop Ballet
In "All for Love," to be seen here Friday evening.

Among the Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Portraits and landscapes in water color by Harry Sutton, Jr., are on view at the Guild of Boston Artists. Of late, we have found our local artists preferring to make personal likenesses in aquarelle, in line with the increasing popularity of water color as a medium. The very nature of the fluid pigment, we have had occasion to say several times recently, puts limitations upon the artist and challenges his ingenuity. While Carl Gordon Cutler, in his exhibition at the Grace Horne Galleries, stylizes his portrayals, Mr. Sutton holds to naturalism.

The result is agreeable, though not too satisfactory artistically. He is happier when he need not think of the shape of a nose, the tilt of a head, the sauciness of a chin; he is better off working with the melting tones of atmosphere, with retreating vistas and woodland solitudes in his landscapes. His Vermont scenes are executed briefly and with bravura; his dunes are swept with lightness upon the white paper, with a few tones, a few washes of pigment. Mr. Sutton has a greater sense of nuance and dramatics in nature than he has in people. "The Sisters," which is given the foremost position in the gallery, is the least artistic of Mr. Sutton's pictures, a bit of Hollywoodish or couturier classicism.

Patrick Gavin

At Doll and Richards, there is an exhibition of portraits in oil by Patrick Gavin. A former student of the Boston Museum School, Mr. Gavin travelled abroad 10 years ago on the Page Scholarship. He is now a teacher at the Massachusetts School of Art.

The portraits at Doll and Richards make a very sociable group, for Mr. Gavin's special talent lies in clear, unmodified naturalism. He aims to represent his sitters with verisimilitude, and to this end he exercises a skillful technique. In the accepted manner of Boston academicians, Mr. Gavin gives full play to all sorts of details, and we find that coat lapels, watch chains, buttons, gleaming satins, and such accessories are all painted with utmost resemblance. The painter maintains an objective attitude. In the faces, however, he tries to dwell upon qualities of character, the impalpable characteristics which are not grasped so easily by the brush. Many of Mr. Gavin's sitters are in public life, several in executive positions in public schools.

Dauntless Delights

Charles D. Childs has turned his gallery at 171 Newbury Street into an old print emporium in which he shows a number of early depictions of the art of skating. Probably when some of these prints were made, in the last century, they did not look as humorous to spectators as they do today. We find that the art of skating, as demonstrated herein, is conditioned considerably by current fashion. Mr. Childs' prints show elegant and the awkward folk as they cut capers on the ice. Some of the prints treat the sport for its grace, others for its comic or tragic aspects. In any event, an amusing interval may be spent at the "Childs Emporium" through the month of January.

Boston Art Club

In the New Gallery of the Boston Art Club, there are shown paintings in oil by Giragos der Garabedian. A number of pictures treat scenes of the New England seacoast, the fishermen occupied with their nets, the small fishing boats moored. Mr. Garabedian has an eye for the decorative character of such views, and he depicts them in an agreeable manner with a broad stroke of the brush and a few lines of indication.

Procedure for Sculptors At New York World Fair

Any sculptor, resident in Massachusetts who intends to submit material for exhibition at the World's Fair in New York, should know the following facts:

The Committee of Selection is composed of Katharine W. Lane, Frederick W. Allen, and Arnold Geissbuhler, Boston sculptors. The Chairman is G. H. Edgell, Director, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Candidates should submit photographs showing two different views of each piece submitted, the material, size of piece, height, and approximate weight of the sculpture being indicated on the back of the protograph. This material should be sent in care of the Sculpture Selection Committee, to the Federal Art Project, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass., between Feb. 8 and 15. If more detailed information is desired, the candidate should write for the circular of information, Exhibition of Contemporary American Art, New York World's Fair, 1939, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

Trudi Schoop
Comic ballet dancer who will be seen with her troupe at Symphony Hall Friday evening in their one appearance here this season.

Rachmaninoff at Symphony Hall

Sergei Rachmaninoff played the piano in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The program listed Bach's Italian Concerto, Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, op. 111, four Fantasy Pieces by Schumann, two Etudes-Tableaux by Rachmaninoff, four Etudes from Chopin's op. 25, and three Liszt Etudes. An audience of good size greeted him cordially and applauded his playing warmly.

From Rachmaninoff we do not expect novelties or pieces that break new paths, but we do expect, and receive, superb performances of the classics and of minor works of established composers, mostly of the nineteenth century.

Yesterday the Bach concerto was played with the true classical line, and yet with breadth and expression. In Beethoven this pianist is usually at his best, and so he was yesterday, bringing out the introspection, the depth of understanding, the struggle of the Allegro, and the peace and repose of the Variations.

The pianist's two études-tableaux, in C minor and A minor, were of course pianistically interesting, and of course expertly performed, though their musical value is slight. Chopin's études, all in minor keys, were presented with due consideration of their poetic content.

Throughout, the player was in excellent form technically, and displayed a subtle sensitiveness to the style called for by the several composers.

L. A. S.

Leisurely Business

Paramount Pictures, Inc.

Bing Crosby
His crooning has brought prosperity to himself and keeps jobs for others.

Concert Calendar

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Third in the series of six organ recitals by E. Power Biggs, 8:15, Jan. 23.

Steinert Hall—Recital by Esther May Barrett, soprano. Nicolas Slonimsky, at the piano. 8:30. Jan. 23.

Jordan Hall—Recital by Ina Braithwaite, pianist. 8:15. Jan. 23.

Jordan Hall—Only Boston recital this season by Alexander Kipnis, Russian basso. 8:30. Jan. 24.

Jordan Hall—Third concert in the series of programs by The Conservatory Orchestra. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. 8:15. Jan. 25.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor. Camille Girouard, baritone soloist. 8:15. Jan. 26.

Brown Hall (N. E. Conservatory of Music)—Trio recital by Einar Hansen, violinist; Virginia Stickney Snow, violoncellist, and Jeannette Giguère, pianist. 8:15. Jan. 26.

Jordan Hall—Program of Organ and vocal music by Edward W. Jenkins, organist, and Paul L. Neal, baritone. 8:15. Jan. 27.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Gregor Piatigorsky, soloist, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. Jan. 27.

Jordan Hall—Recital of music for the piano with two keyboards by Winifred Christie. 2:30. Jan. 28.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Gregor Piatigorsky, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Jan. 28.

Opening

Of Mice and Men—At the Plymouth, John Steinbeck's dramatization of his own novel, in a production by Sam H. Harris, with a cast including Claire Luce, Guy Robertson, Edward Andrews, John F. Hamilton, Grant Mills, Thomas Findlay, Lester Damon, Charles Slattery, Clarence Straight, and Leigh Whipper.

At the Barn

Paul and Claire Sifton, experienced people of the theater, incline to write plays to a thesis. Their latest product, called "The Doctors," is a plea for socialized medicine. In making its plea, it denounces alleged injustices in the present system of competition in the medical profession, contending that this system tends to harden into a close corporation which bars the way to beginners.

The play is being introduced to Boston by the Ford Hall Forum's Little Theater Company at the Barn on Joy Street, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, through Feb. 18. It sets forth the plight of a young married couple, both physicians, in a small city. The husband, a surgeon, is unable to make a hospital connection. The wife finds that prejudice against a woman doctor makes it difficult for her to get patients. After several disappointed hopes, the husband goes away to take a research appointment, leaving his wife to face it alone. Through their college-graduate housemaid, hope is held out that socialized medicine will solve her problem.

The piece is dramatically constructed, but it has some serious flaws. There is too much talk in it, and the talk is sometimes repetitious. The central character, the young surgeon, is too self-centered, ill-mannered, and personally ambitious to enlist the sympathy of an audience. There are plot details that are not essential to the development of the theme. There is an incidental reference to Christian Science which betrays a complete lack of knowledge of the teaching of that religion.

The production, although it has good points, does not help the play much. People enter and leave without adequate cause, and are left standing about with nothing to do and no reason for being there at all. At one point when the maid breaks in upon a conversation her "business" seems to indicate that she has heard something which she will use in an important plot development later. Afterwards, there is nothing to show that she has heard anything, and her intrusion at that point becomes meaningless.

By his uncoordinated acting and exaggeration of mannerisms, Roy Erickson made the young surgeon even more unsympathetic than the authors did. Drentha Fesler as his wife was attractive but colorless. Helen Robertson portrayed with an inner conviction and a good technique a character incidental to the plot. The maid was well done by Frieda Zeidman, and there was a good bit by Walter Peterson as a policeman. The single setting is suitable and well made, and the costumes are satisfactory. On Saturday night there was a capacity audience, which manifested pleasure in the performance.

L. A. S.

Caribbean Cruise

Capping the cruise with a visit to Henri Christophe's Palace and Citadel in northern Haiti, Burton Holmes Saturday afternoon conducted his Symphony Hall audience through the second and final stage of their tour of the Caribbean.

The trip was picked up at Trinidad, where it had been interrupted the week before, and continued to several South American ports, among them Georgetown in British Guiana, La Guayra and Caracas in Venezuela, and Cartagena in Columbia. Of particular interest were the famous mountain drive from La Guayra to Caracas, the memories of Bolivar, and the ancient, unmodernized Cartagena.

There were visits also to Panama, with a glimpse of the Canal, and to Curaçao, with its old fort,, its swinging pontoon bridge, its famous shops, and its oil refineries, fed daily by a flet of tankers coming from Maracaibo in Venezuela.

But most interesting of all, were the ruins of Christophe's Castle, Sans Souci, and his Citadel, amazing structures built under forced labor by an absolute dictator who at last was overthrown. The Citadel in particular is well described by Mr. Holmes as one of the wonders of the world and the most thrilling sight in the Caribbean.

Next week, Norway.

Bing Crosby in Big Business But Has to Keep on Acting

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif—When the story of the crooner in American music is finally told, there should be a special chapter reserved for Bing Crosby. In an era of Benny Goodmans swinging Bach, and Paul Whitemans playing jazz in the symphony halls of the world, Crosby, the "groaner," has gone his placid way, innovating not at all, but maintaining a popularity, nevertheless, that would be phenomenal in any age.

It isn't particularly for his crooning, however, that I have singled him out for this article. I can take crooning, or I can leave it alone. But until I heard Bing's story, I didn't know that there was any one in Hollywood who had reached star billing who would like very much to quit being a movie star, but can't.

That's Mr. Crosby's story. And back of it are some of the curious facts that make Hollywood always a center of interest. Even from his earliest period with the Whiteman band, Bing Crosby was "big business." His records sold by the millions. Associated in business now with his brothers, Larry and Everett, his "interests" have grown until they include the managing of actors and actresses, an operatic singer, a dance band leader, some song writers, the operation of one of California's largest race tracks, the breeding of horses, investments in and the operation of several gold mines, the ownership and management of several office buildings and apartment houses, a music publishing house, and several hundred smaller enterprises too numerous to mention here.

One of Busiest Men

The picture of Crosby, the businessman, is somewhat at variance with the picture of Bing as a leisurely golf and sports enthusiast which Hollywood generally holds of him. His penchant for going about in old clothes hasn't helped any. The facts are, however, that with his picture and his radio program and his business interests to look over, he is probably one of the busiest men in the United States.

That is one of his reasons for wanting to quit being a movie actor. He has too many things to do. The other reason, and maybe the more important of the two, is that he doesn't much fancy himself as a star.

In his early picture efforts, Bing was always cast as a romantic leading man with a crooning voice. But, as a matter of fact, he isn't very romantically inclined at all. In the first place, he's very much a family man, with several small children; and in the second place, he has a hunch that in romantic scenes on the screen he looks a little silly. Besides, he's bashful. He fought the studio on the matter of star billing, too, much preferring to have himself billed as a featured player.

Jobs Depend on Him

But all these together wouldn't have kept Bing Crosby from quitting his movie contract, I'm afraid. A much more serious reason interfered to keep him before the cameras. His movie job, he discovered, is an unusual one on the screen. He is a crooning actor. If he quits, the studio will simply quit making the sort of pictures he is shown in. That will mean the loss of quite a number of jobs to persons unable to afford their loss. A Crosby picture costs anywhere from $750,000 to $1,000,000—and much of this sum is in wages. So, he stays on, and continues to make pictures.

Despite his opinion of himself as an actor, Crosby remains high among box-office stars. He talks of himself as "just another guy"—which possibly he is—on the screen, but his pictures make a great deal of money. When the Academy asked him to present one of its trophies last year at the annual banquet in which best players were named, he refused on the ground that they ought to be presented by someone who really stood for something in the industry.

* * *

Slapstick or Farce?

Have the big, expensive, pictures stolen the thunder of the Hollywood comedy makers? Bert Gilroy, producer of comedies at RKO Radio, says they have. How, he asks, can he hope to take the time and give the effort to make comedy scenes in short pictures costing a few thousand dollars and completed in three days which in the larger pictures might take four or five times as long to make, the single scenes costing more than the budget on Mr. Gilroy's whole picture?

Slapstick, long the standby of the movie comedies, according to Mr. Gilroy, just can't be done any more. With stars like Gable, Loy, Powell, Grant, Dunne, and many others, turning to slapstick comedy, and with studios writing slapstick into nearly all scripts today, the short comedy maker must turn in other directions.

Mr. Gilroy believes that farce and satire may do the trick. But he's going carefully. "Fire, wire, and water" comedies, as the short slapsticks were known, have been a standby for so long, that he isn't sure that audiences will relish anything more thoughtful. However, he believes that in the past, the success of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, and others who made short farces, were indicative of the fact that an audience does exist; so he's planning several for the forthcoming year on the RKO schedule.

Meantime, he's protecting himself with the short, singing Western, just in case the farces don't quite come off. The thousands of cowboy ballads, and the thousands of cowboy singers in Hollywood, make it easy to turn the short Western to good account.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Exhibition of paintings by J. Lindon Smith of the Far Eastern and Near Eastern Temples and Tomb Reliefs. Through Feb. 1.

Boston City Club — Exhibition of pencil sketches from portrait studies of the signers of the Constitution by Peter D. Peterson. Through Jan. 30.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Exhibition of water colors by Prescott Jones. Jan. 25-Feb. 11.

Boston Art Club New Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by Giragos der Garabedian. Through Jan. 28.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of Index of American Design Jan. 24-Feb. 11.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of Modern Japanese Prints, through the courtesy of John D. McLaughlin. Through Jan. 28.

Robins Memorial Library, Arlington—Exhibition of landscapes and children's portraits by Vitalie Z. Terletzky. Through January.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Germanic engravings and woodcuts of the Christmas theme, 15th and 16th centuries.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by C. M. Chase. Through Feb. 2.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Doll and Richards—Exhibition of portraits by Patrick Gavin. Also etchings by Elizabeth O'Neill Verne. Through Jan. 28. Portraits in wax by Ethel Frances Mundy. Through Feb. 4.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Loan exhibition: Graphic Art of the 15th Century in Prints and Books. Exhibits of Persian Miniatures: I, Safavid Paintings, 16th-17th centuries. Chinese paintings, 16th-19th centuries. French Drawings and Paintings of the 19th Century.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Harry Sutton, Jr. Through Jan. 28.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of oils and sketches by Alice Frye Leach. Through Feb. 3.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Susumu Hirota. Water colors by Carl Gordon Cutler. Through Jan. 28.

The Arts, 10 Newbury Street—Water colors by Elizabeth T. Huntington, 2nd. Jan. 24-Feb. 7.

C. J. Connick Studio—Minneapolis Window. Through Jan. 27.

Fine Arts Theater—Artists' Union exhibit. Through Jan. 31.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St., Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $2.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10
(Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13)

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JOHN C. WILSON presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
DODIE SMITH'S Comedy of a Family
Lucile WATSON Lillian GISH Rose HOBART Jack HAWKINS
EVGS. 8:30 MATS. WED. and SAT., 2:30
Broadhurst Thea., 44 St. W. of B'y. Cl. 6-6699

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WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St., Evs. 8:30
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Cast and Chorus of 50
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Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED., SAT., & Feb. 13th, 2:30

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
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"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
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Jan. 22-24—Angels with Dirty Faces, James Cagney-Pat O'Brien; Hard to Get, Dick Powell, Jan. 25-28—Submarine Patrol, Richard Green; Mr. Doodle Kicks Off, Joe Penner.
Feb. 1-4—The Citadel, Robert Donat-Rosalind Russell; Spring Madness, Lew Ayers.

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NEW YORK CITY

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Clifton WEBB Estelle WINWOOD Hope WILLIAMS
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JANE COWL in
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Mats. WED. and SAT., at 2:40

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

The Home Forum

We Named Him Ulysses

WHENEVER I sit down with a writing-board and a sheaf of paper, Ulysses takes my action as a signal for him to jump up and curl himself on my work. Whether he likes the smell of copy paper, takes a vague interest in my moving hand and pencil, or considers the writing-board an improvement on a humpy lap, I do not know; but, at any rate, he is far freer with his company when I am busy than when I sit with idle, inviting hands. Do I push him down from my writing-board? Oh, no! I beckon to his other slave to bring me a second board, which I prop against the substantial and inert form of Ulysses, and so endeavor to do my stint.

* * *

ULYSSES THUMBED HIS way into our house one evening last fall. He loudly sang his pleasure at having won entrance, did all his alluring tricks of rubbing against our ankles, arching his back and "making bread," and then by instinct started toward the kitchen door.

We fed him, and then fed him some more. Whereupon, having fully eaten, he lay down and went to sleep. He has continued to excel in those two pursuits, eating and sleeping. We named him Ulysses on the surmise that he, like that other Ulysses, might have been driven for miles in the van of a mighty tempest; but we have since decided that we could more appropriately have called him the Dormouse or even given him the name of Snow White's most inactive dwarf. However, he is still Ulysses.

He was pretty when he first came and since then has grown massively handsome. We have done a little research and learned that he is a Silver Tabby Domestic Short-hair of perfect type, with cress-green eyes and black markings on pale silvery gray. His coat is unusually thick and his face and body are charmingly rounded. From the first he showed, by demanding that his milk be warmed, that he had been a pet; so that our consciences troubled us about keeping him, but our efforts to find his owner were fruitless and he is now in full possession of our hearth and hearts.

Ulysses did, in short, inherit the place occupied by a cherished Smoky who mysteriously vanished one and three-quarter years before, almost to a day. We shall never feel toward Ulysses quite as we did toward his predecessor; for Smoky was a constant fomenter of neighborhood trouble and interesting surprises, so that we developed for him the fiercely protective attitude of parents with a problem child.

* * *

ULYSSES IS NO problem. So long as he gets enough to eat, we can put him anywhere and he will lie down and be contented. Smoky's arch enemy, a neighboring Persian, has appeared a few times with battle in his eye; but, except for one brief encounter, Ulysses has trusted to discretion rather than to valor. Why should we complain, we who love peace?

It must be admitted that Ulysses lacks personality. He is remarkably good-looking, well-behaved and, as I have implied, an excellent trencher-cat. Beyond that there is a blank. We said at first that he was making up for his depression period, but by this time we have concluded that his large appetite is habitual. He talks to us a great deal, inaudibly, but I fancy that his theme is always the flesh-pots. It is an edifying spectacle to behold his human guardians addressing remarks to him, to each of which he answers by all the facial contortions of a mew without any sound whatever. This he will keep up until we desist from exhaustion.

When a catnip ball is offered him, he looks bored; when we give him catnip leaves, he eats a few with businesslike dispatch and lies down on the rest. Lying down is his strong point. He will lie anywhere, at any time, in any posture that we assign; though I admit that he likes a writing-board best of all. I have never seen any being, man or beast, able to slip so effortlessly into attitudes of utter grace; but he likes best to stretch at full length on his back, with his forepaws in the air and his beautiful throat and stomach entirely unprotected. He must trust us. No animal sleeps that way unless he is in perfect peace and security.

One day every week he gets a workout, when two blithe young people come to visit us. Then Ulysses shows his mettle. He kicks and clutches, with sheathed claws; he prances and stands on his hind legs, and his eyes get bigger and still greener, and sometimes with hair-trigger motion he deals a swift and purposeful blow. The rest of the week he recuperates!

We are coming to like his passivity. It is restful and makes no demands on us. We cheerfully—I would not say abjectly—do all we can for him. In recompense, he looks beautiful. Every line of his body is pure perfection, so that it soothes our eyes and pleases us to look at him. There is nothing personal, nothing exciting about him, nothing that turns your heart to water like the melting eyes of a dog. He simply suffers us to admire him. Shut up behind those large clear eyes, under that neatly striped forehead, there may be variations on natural cat instincts that give him individuality. I don't know. Perhaps it really was the days of panic when he was lost and hungry that have intensified his native disposition to let well enough alone, to stick firmly to the spot that furnishes food and shelter. To all appearances, Ulysses is permanently home from his wanderings.

* * *

THERE IS NOTHING Egyptian about our pet. Some cats of this present day have a look about them of those attendants of the cat-goddess, Pasht, that have been immortalized in the art of the Nile. Such cats are long of body and legs, with short, sleek satin hair. In their unblinking gaze is a double distillation of the inscrutability and occultism that have been associated with cats for many centuries. You can well imagine one of those lithe and slivery beasts drifting away at night to hold witches' carnival in some lonely glen. Ulysses is not like that. He is all curves and softness, clad in deep-piled velvet, though sturdy under his mask of flesh. His head is round, so that he has an almost smiling winsomeness (entirely due to his facial conformation); and his legs are short, so that there is nothing of the ranger or the hunter about his looks. We have seldom known him to hunt, except perhaps for a fly or a bug that walked directly across his path. He is serenely lazy, neither toiling nor spinning, but merely consenting to decorate our home and let us look at him. To that end he contributes his one industry, namely the patient and scrupulous care of his person. To watch him perform his bath, with his most inadequate washcloth, is a lesson in perseverance and orderliness. A materialist, he resembles those human beings who are satisfied if they have what they want to eat and wear, and comfort. There is this difference, that he always invests his materialism with dignity.

* * *

WE ARE HIS willing servitors. His wants are simple: a standardized diet, a place—any place—to sleep; doors opened to his leisurely exits and entrances. He is so supremely an isolationist, asks so little share in our social-emotional existence and will so often turn his back on our antics to attract his attention, that I ought to feel flattered if he chooses to lie down on my writing-board. I do.

We are in good company as cat-lovers. We are with the poets—Cowper, Keats, Gray, Shelley, Scott, Pierre Loti, Baudelaire, and Heine. We are with essayists from Montaigne to Agnes Repplier. Scholars and ecclesiastics in particular have cherished cats. But whether the company be great or little, we, for our part, would not put out a little sphinx that walked into our house one night, but will gladly make room for him.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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DRAWING OF A YOUNG MAN: *By Carlo Dolci*

IN FLORENCE, in 1616, was born Carlo Dolci, destined like so many of his race to be a painter. He was descended from a painter on his mother's side. At the age of eleven he delighted his elders by producing some sacred pictures, and, his career being thus indicated, he became a disciple of Jacopo Vignali.

Carlo Dolci worked slowly, with meticulous care. He showed a delicate style and purity of color which won for him much employment in Florence and throughout Italy. In some of his pictures the faces present a lack of character and a monotony that is almost insipid. Not so, however, in this drawing of a young man, that is now in the Louvre Gallery in Paris. There is intelligence in the face and the moody discontent of youth. This is not the face of a peasant. He may be a young student dissatisfied with things as they seem to him, and unable to improve them. Yet we can imagine his face breaking into the gay quick laughter of the Tuscan, and he is evidently typical of many young men thronging the Florentine streets in the seventeenth century. His graceful costume appears in pictures by other painters of the period. The cap and loose coat, apparently of wool, would serve to keep out the cold tramontane winds that blow icily down the narrow streets of the City of Flowers.

Carlo Dolci did not leave numerous pictures. If he is not in the foremost rank of genius, he is certainly a painter of considerable celebrity and his pictures are highly valued in the galleries of today.

Charlotte and Emily Brontë Come Home to the Moor

IT WAS a covered cart, creaking along on rusty wheels, the sort of vehicle that was used daily to carry woolen or cotton goods from the near-by factories to the larger cities of Manchester and Leeds.

But this cart was not carrying wool or cotton. Against the darkening sky appeared the silhouettes of two men. One was the shaggy-haired driver, and the other a big man with a hat like a stove pipe, his long black coat tails swaying behind him, hanging from the high seat. His chin was muffled in a large silk, scarf-like cravat.

Suddenly his head turned. His voice rang out clearly over the squeak and clatter of the cart wheels upon the cobble stones.

"Is all well with you, children?"

On the floor, at his back, two gray blankets stirred, and heaved. Out popped two small and weary faces surmounted by black bombazine bonnets, like overturned coal scuttles, sadly askew.

They were little girls. In concert they answered him.

"Yes, Papa! Thank you, Papa!"

The big man turned his back once more upon them. He had to lean forward in order to keep his balance, as they jolted along the highway.

But the girls rolled back and forth inside their blankets like two small nuts in a very large bowl. . . .

"We are nearly home!" said Emily joyously.

"We are farther every minute," Charlotte sighed, "from the girls and the good time at school."

Charlotte sank back onto the floor of the cart, pulling the gray blanket, once more, to her chin. But Emily stood still, swaying and jolting with the cart, and heard in the squeaking wheels the same chant, over and over again: "To the Moor!—To the Moor!—Home to the Moor!"

Two long months she had been away, two months with Charlotte at Cowan Bridge School. There had been no wide sweeping hills there, but only thickly wooded valleys all about the school buildings. She had had to live in damp, cold cottages, and to sleep in a long room among girls all older and bigger than herself. Even when she had managed to run away from them and from the narrow school rooms and make her escape to the woods outside, the sight of the dismal leaning willow trees had only made her cry and cry . . . for the stiff thorn tree in the garden at home and the freedom of the Moor beyond.

Then, just as it had seemed that she could bear no more, news had arrived from home.

Times were bad in Haworth. Papa could not collect the church fees from his congregation. He could not afford to pay for another term at school for Emily and Charlotte. He was coming at once to fetch them home. Emily had wanted to cry for joy; but Charlotte had cried miserably:

"I don't care if it is disagreeable here in the winter. . . . It is a school and we are learning history and geography and grammar. And I was just beginning the study of arithmetic. But now it is no use, for I shall be just an ignorant nobody!"

Emily, rolling and jolting nearly on top of her older sister, felt herself so brimful of happiness that it seemed it must surely overflow to Charlotte. She fumbled in her mind to speak the words which were singing through her, but the very deepness of her joy seemed to hold her silent. Only the climbing wheels of the old cart squeaked over and over again: "To the Moor! Home to the Moor!"—From "The Young Brontës," by MARY LOUISE JARDEN. (New York: Viking.)

A SOLAS CON DIOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

OCURRE a menudo en el curso de la experiencia humana que uno que ha estado rodeado de parientes y amigos cariñosos se encuentre entre gente extraña o bajo circunstancias que le dejan completamente solo. Y esto puede resultar en un sentimiento muy deprimente de soledad y lástima de sí mismo.

El sentimiento de soledad se funda en la creencia que nuestra felicidad depende de la compañía de ciertas personas. Pero nosotros sabemos muy bien que no es la proximidad de otras personas lo que trae felicidad verdadera. ¿No es verdad que seres queridos pueden estar bien cerca de nosotros, y que es posible sentir a pesar de eso lo contrario a la felicidad? La experiencia mortal se nutre en los lazos familiares, que las vicisitudes, el tiempo y la muerte pueden separar eventualmente; y así se produce la creencia de que cualquier día el mal puede desalojar el bien.

La Ciencia Cristiana revela el hecho de que el hombre verdadero es la semejanza de Dios, el Espíritu infinito; y siendo el reflejo de Dios, el hombre es inseparable de Dios. El hombre existe aparte de la mortalidad, en unión con Dios y Sus ideas espirituales. En realidad, pues, uno no puede ser separado de Dios o de sus hermanos,—porque todos moran siempre juntos en un estado inmortal de bienestar y armonía.

El que el género humano no se da cuenta por lo general de este estado espiritual y permanentemente feliz de existencia y de compañerismo se debe principalmente al hecho de que mientras el sentido humano de la existencia trae aunque no sea más que una semejanza de paz y de felicidad, uno está satisfecho con pensar sólo en la existencia mortal, a pesar de reconocer que ésta es efímera. Pero cuando las dificultades parecen aplastarnos, cuando seres queridos se van, amigos nos abandonan, y posesiones materiales se pierden,—entonces el corazón humano está dispuesto para volverse de los sentidos hacia el Alma, para aprender algo sobre la existencia inmortal del hombre y la felicidad que es espiritual y eterna.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, pregunta en la página 266 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "¿Sentirías que la vida sin amigos íntimos es un vacío?"—añadiendo luego ella misma: "Este vacío aparente ya lo ha llenado el Amor divino." ¿No se ha demostrado, tanto en la historia sagrada como en la secular, que las revelaciones más grandes de la presencia de Dios han venido a los hombres, cuando éstos se encontraron más separados de los demás? Abraham, Jacob, Moisés, Elías, David y otros patriarcas y profetas presentan ejemplos de este hecho, y también Jesús se retiró frecuentemente de sus discípulos y las multitudes para estar a solas en comunión con Dios, a fin de recibir una revelación más plena de la Verdad, con la cual pudiese curar y salvar a la humanidad,—y dejó su ejemplo para otros.

Anticipando la crucifixión que había de sufrir dentro de poco, el Maestro dijo a los discípulos (San Juan, 16:32): "He aquí que viene la hora, . . . en que seréis dispersados, e iréis cada cual a lo suyo propio, y me dejaréis solo; y sin embargo no estoy solo, porque el Padre está conmigo." Así dijo también (San Juan, 14:12): "El que creyere en mí, las obras que yo hago, él las hará también; y mayores que éstas hará, por cuanto yo voy al Padre." Lo cual significa, según la interpretación de Mary Baker Eddy en la página 14 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "Porque el Yo está ausente del cuerpo, y presente con la Verdad y el Amor." Jesús conoció el efecto tan pacificador de una unión consciente con Dios, lo cual expresó en las palabras inmortales (San Juan, 14:27): "La paz os dejo; mi paz os doy; no según da el mundo, yo os la doy; no se turbe vuestro corazón, ni se acobarde."

El autor de estas líneas demostró como el entendimiento verdadero de estar a solas con Dios puede traer solaz a un corazón turbado y acobardado en una temporada cuando tenía que vivir casi siempre solo, después de perder a un miembro de su familia. Era la primera vez que estaba obligado a vivir solo. Pero cuando la hora de la separación llegó, empezó a declarar que podía encontrar paz y felicidad en el entendimiento, presente a toda hora, de que no estaba solo, puesto que nuestro Padre-Madre Dios está actualmente con nosotros, dando amor, protección, y alegría. Dentro de dos semanas el sentimiento de soledad y dolor había desaparecido y ya no se hizo sentir más.

Pero el que está aprendiendo esta lección acerca de la existencia verdadera del hombre en Dios no necesita creer que tiene que privarse de la amistad humana o de la felicidad, porque ese no es el caso. En la proporción que uno entienda la unidad del hombre con Dios, y la hermandad de los hombres, su amor hacia el género humano aumentará, y encontrará ocasiones para dar y recibir cada vez más felicidad por medio del compañerismo amigable. Y su vida humana mejorará en todo respecto hasta que por fin el concepto material de la existencia se pierda en la comprensión de entereza espiritual y perfecta.

Reflejando a Dios, el hombre experimenta un estado habitual de felicidad y contento, y esta verdad puede demostrarse actualmente y aquí mismo. Así es que, sea que uno se encuentre solo o sea que se sienta solitario en medio de la muchedumbre, puede aprender a experimentar la felicidad y el contento que son suyos por derecho divino, y que dimanan del conocimiento de Dios y de Su creación, en donde no hay mal,—pecado, dolor, enfermedad o muerte,—porque Dios es Todo, y por lo tanto, todo es bueno y completo.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Winter Night in a City Garden

PACE the walks of this divided place
Where spring carved roses for the city's face.
Where now the late leaves lean upon the wall,
I hear the music of their thinning lace.

Over my head the cold sky arches deep
To hold the coming of the wings of sleep.
This garden is so circumscribed, so small,
Yet there is room enough for me to keep
Vigil tonight with the first winds that blow
From the high bivouac of the snow.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Looking Toward Orizaba

IN THE tepid, springlike afternoon I pushed back a five-barred gate, and through a pasture, where horses stopped grazing to snuff at me, over a wall of piled stones covered with heliotrope, I strolled up between banana trees to a yellow, stucco-covered house on the hillside. The way to the piazza was through a tunnel of pale-yellow roses with pink centers. . . . I was the first to arrive, and I remember that the necessary interchange of commonplace civilities with my hosts, the talk of mutual acquaintances on the boat from New York and the answering of questions about weather and politics in the United States, seemed unspeakably shallow to one suddenly confronted by so exquisite and sublime a view. . . .

At the sloping pasture's lower end the compact, tile-roofed, white-walled town glared in the January sunlight—a town in a garden, or, when one for a moment lost sight of the outlying orange groves, fields of green-gold sugar cane, patches of shimmering corn and clumps of banana trees—an all-pervasive garden in a town. For compact as the Oriental-looking little place was, green and purple, yellow and red sprang from its interstices everywhere as though they had welled up from the rich plantation below and overflowed. One gazed down upon the trees of tiny plazas, the dense dark foliage of walled gardens, into shady, flower-filled patios and sunny, luxuriant, neglected churchyards, and beyond, the mysterious valley melted away in vast and ever vaster distances—the illimitable valley of a dream—a vision—an allegory—slowly rising at last, in tier upon tier of faintly opalescent volcanoes, the texture of gauze. Up and up and up they lifted and swam and soared, until, as with a swift concerted escape into the blue and icy air . . . , they culminated in the smooth, inaccessible, swan-like snow upon the peak of Orizaba. Mexico's four, well-defined climates, from the blazing summer of the valley, to glittering winter only some thousands of feet above, were here, I realized, all the year round, visibly in full blast.—From "Viva Mexico!" by CHARLES MACOMB FLANDRAU. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Alone with God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT OFTEN occurs, in the course of human experience, that one who has been surrounded with loving relatives and friends is placed among strangers, or under circumstances which leave him entirely alone. And this may result in a very depressing sense of loneliness and self-pity.

Loneliness is predicated on the belief that one's happiness is dependent upon companionship with certain other persons. But well we know that it is not the nearness of others which brings true happiness. For dear ones may be very near, and yet there may be present the very opposite of happiness. Mortal experience is nurtured in family ties which time, troubles, and death may eventually sever, and thus comes the belief that evil may at any time supersede good.

Christian Science reveals the fact that the real man is the likeness of God, infinite Spirit. And being God's reflection, man is inseparable from God. Man exists apart from mortality, in unity with God and His spiritual ideas. In reality, then, one can never be separated from God or one's brethren—for all dwell eternally together, in an immortal state of well-being and harmony.

That mankind generally does not learn of this spiritual and permanently happy sense of being and companionship is due, mainly, to the fact that, so long as a human sense of existence brings even a semblance of peace and happiness one is satisfied with believing only in mortal existence, ephemeral though it may be recognized to be. But when troubles overwhelm, loved ones depart, friends forsake, or material possessions flee—then is the heart ready to turn from sense to Soul, to learn of man's immortal being and the happiness which is spiritual and eternal.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 266), "Would existence without personal friends be to you a blank?" adding that "this seeming vacuum is already filled with divine Love." Is it not verified by sacred and secular history that the greatest revelations of God's presence have come to men when they found themselves apart from others? Abraham, Jacob, Moses, Elijah, David, also prophets and patriarchs furnish examples of this fact, and Jesus often withdrew from his disciples and the multitudes, to be alone in communion with God, that he might receive a greater revelation of Truth with which to heal and save mankind. And he left his example for others.

Foreseeing the approaching crucifixion, our Master said to his disciples (John 16:32), "The hour cometh, . . . that ye shall be scattered, every man to his own, and shall leave me alone: and yet I am not alone, because the Father is with me." He also said (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father," that is, as Mrs. Eddy explains (Science and Health, p. 14), "because the Ego is absent from the body, and present with Truth and Love." And he knew the peace-producing effect of conscious unity with God, which he expressed in the immortal words (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

The writer proved the true sense of aloneness with God equal to the healing of a troubled and fearful heart, when she was forced to live most of her time alone, after the passing on of a member of her family. Never before had she been alone. But when the separation came she began declaring that she could find peace and happiness in the realization each hour that she was not alone, because the Father-Mother God was ever present, giving her love, protection, joy. Within two weeks the sense of loneliness and grief departed, and was not experienced again.

But let not the one who is learning this lesson of man's true being in God think that he need be deprived of human companionship and happiness, for such is not the case. In proportion as one understands man's at-one-ment with God and the brotherhood of man, his love for all mankind will increase, and he will find opportunities for giving and gaining happiness through loving companionship in increasing degree. And his human life will in every way be bettered, until the material sense of existence is finally lost in the realization of perfect spiritual completeness.

Reflecting God, man experiences a habitual state of happiness and contentment, and this truth can be proved here and now. So, whether one finds oneself alone, or lonely in the midst of crowds, he may experience the happiness and contentment which are his by divine right, and which come by knowing God and His creation, in which there is no evil, no sin, sickness, sorrow, or death; for God is All, and therefore all is good and complete.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

January Thaw

SOMETHING told me today would bring the January thaw.
The sky's soft touch drew the temper out of the steel
Of winter. The crow's call softened with the morning
Sun an hour after the ice snapped in the creek,
Sending out a sharp report which echoed like
A pistol shot far up the stream's valley.
The morning is still now. The sun comes gently
In between the maples and sprinkles its warmth
Upon the snow and frozen leaves, breathing life
Into a winter sleep that will bring spring

LANSING CHRISTMAN

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1939

Footprints In Sands Of Time? Sure

Paleontologists tell how dinosaurs did it — No. 9 and 10 envelopes 'fastest' in mails

Exploring the News

By the Staff

How can footprints of Dinosaurs in ancient rocks be real? "I don't care if the animals did weigh several tons," one pretty visitor to the New England Museum of Natural History recently remarked, "they couldn't make a lasting impression in solid rock." She was right, and beginning today the Museum is making the explanation, its feature exhibit. Some 150,000,000 years ago the Connecticut Valley was a shallow sea with extensive mud flats wherein wandered some 100 different kinds of dinosaurs large and small. Then dry climate prevailed. Layers of sediment were deposited over the drying mud, filling in the molds and forming casts of the footprints. This continued for millions of years and then came the period during which those sediments hardened into rock —red rock because there was considerable iron in the soil—which also accounts for the fact that the skeletons of those dinosaurs were not preserved. Iron is unfavorable for the process of fossilization.

* * *

If you've a letter that simply has to get through the mails at quickest possible speed, and lowest cost, be sure to send it in either a No. 9 or a No. 10 envelope. These sizes are "worked" first by post office officials and therefore they get the quickest handling. No. 9, in case you're hazy on sizes, is the kind you get dividend checks in (8⅞ by 3⅞ inches) and No. 10 is the 9½ by 4⅛ inches, common carrier for the welter of direct mail advertising that clutters up the mantelpiece.

* * *

Are Boston's streets dirtiest of any city in the country? The Back Bay Association thinks so and will tell the Mayor sometime this week something should be done about it. Returning from a tour of the United States, James A. Smith, Secretary of the Association, declared: "I am actually ashamed of the condition of Boston streets." Years ago, the water sprinkler was as regular an early morning caller as the milkman. But the sprinkler is no more; instead, eight or 10 WPA workers, according to Mr. Smith, are now required to keep the streets of the whole Back Bay in order. As Secretary of the Association, Mr. Smith receives daily complaints from merchants and others. He is obliged to request the City Hall several times a week to clean off the worst spots. Mr. Smith now proposes, with James A. Rothwell, President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, representatives of the Edison Company, and other Back Bay business officials to confer with the Mayor.

* * *

A decillion is 1 followed by 33 ciphers and looks like this: 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. That's the number of times your voice has to be boosted when you make a simple telephone call, say of 800 miles, across the New England Telephone Company's territory. The company's job is to deliver your voice to the ear of the party you are calling with a clearness that will wipe away all concept of the distance involved. Not an easy job as we all know that sounds waves fade out as the distance increases. What the telephone company does is to pep them up at frequent intervals, perhaps every 50 miles. At each amplifying station the voice is electrically boosted about one thousand-fold. One doesn't have to telephone many hundred miles before the amplification reaches astronomical figures.

* * *

Native turkeys provided the early Colonists with food, and have since become the national menu at Thanksgiving. Now they are coming in from Japan! Only one, to be sure, has thus far come to this port direct by water, but that is how the now flourishing swordfish business started. So a sigh of relief was heard when it was learned the turkey was a gift and not the forerunner of a commercial shipment. The turkey was consigned to a dealer at the Boston Fish Pier. Incidentally, fish and turkey are closely allied, i. e., "Cape Cod turkey," a name often applied to fish.

* * *

Telephone customers now may choose signal bell rings which suit their temperament, or even the mood of a moment. Sixty-five different tones are possible in the new handsets. They range from the lusty summons of a brass gong equipped with resonators to the soft buzzer-like call of the standard bells without clapper. The telephone company has devised gongs of brass, aluminum, and bell metal; has provided wooden clappers, metal ones, or eliminated them—all to provide as wide a variety of tones as possible.

* * *

"In the good old days," it is remarked frequently by the classical wing in New England collegiate education, "we didn't scatter our fire in high school. There were no vocational and mechanical courses to interfere with good, solid academic training." This challenge has been taken up by Dr. Philip A. Boyer, director of the research division of the Philadelphia Board of Education. After giving tests in language, natural science and history to 12-B academic pupils he has compared the results with similar tests given some years ago. There was little to choose between them. Evidently today's high school boys and girls not only learn everything their predecessors did but quite a good deal more besides.

'Be a Better Neighbor' the Plea Before People of Greater Boston

A. P. Murray; R. J. Keller; Egan Photo Service

Some of the Agencies That Are Given Support by the Community Fund Campaign Which Gets Under Way in Mechanics Hall Tonight

(1) Norfolk House Center—Story-telling hour for the children. (2) Children's Museum—Children wearing primitive masks for entertainment. (3) Co-operative Workrooms, 36 Washington Street—Women getting together for garment making and remodeling. (4) Y. W. C. A.—Girls' group at a fireside meeting. (5) Morgan Memorial—Men at work repairing furniture and toys. (6) Ruggles Street Nursery School—Children trying out new brush strokes in painting class.

Fair Assessment Policy Urged for Boston Property

Watching Massachusetts's losing fight of the last decade against the migration of industry and capital out of the Commonwealth, Meredith and McGrew, Boston real estate developers, today called upon Boston officials to revamp the city's system of assessing property far beyond its market value, a system, they said, that "can lead to only chaos and bankruptcy."

Taking as an example a parcel of real estate assessed for $10,000 and renting for $1,000 in South Boston, the real estate concern pointed out that this property was recently sold for less than $5,000. Another property assessed for $50,000 brought only $10,000 in the 1938 market. Similar examples were cited by the firm as indicating a tax situation in Boston that threatened to drive still more industry out of the city.

Failure to fix assessments at fair, cash values "as the law provides" said the real estators, "results in exaggerated assessments." Sixty-five sales in the city proper reported by the Boston Real Estate Exchange, for 1938, were made at 44 per cent of the assessed price, it was pointed out.

These high assessments are prevalent throughout the city and are made, the company charges in spite of the oath of office of city assessors, who state, "I will neither overvalue nor undervalue any property subject to taxation."

"Confiscation of property is too near at hand to permit further delay in adopting a sound policy for the relief of real estate. What we want is an increase in business, industry and employment in Massachusetts. That is what real estate needs. But will we reach these objectives while industry is taxed at the rate of 100 to 500 per cent of its property values?"

Rules for Sculpture Exhibitors Announced

For the benefit of sculptors resident in Massachusetts who intend to submit material for exhibition at the World's Fair in New York, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts announces: the Committee of Selection is composed of Katharine W. Lane, Frederick W. Allen, and Arnold Geissbuhler, Boston sculptors. The Chairman is Dr. G. H. Edgell, Director of the Museum.

Candidates should submit photographs showing two different views of each piece, and indicating the material, size and approximate weight. All material should be sent in care of the Sculpture Selection Committee, to the Federal Art Project, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, between Feb. 8 and 15. For more detailed information candidates may write for the circular of information, Exhibition of Contemporary American Art, New York World's Fair, 1939, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair early tonight, followed by some cloudiness and not quite so cold late tonight, with lowest temperature 5 to 8 degrees; cloudy with rising temperature Tuesday and some snow flurries. Decreasing northwest and north winds shifting to southeast and southerly late tonight or Tuesday.

All New England, Except Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by snow Tuesday; rising temperatures late tonight and Tuesday.

Maine: Fair tonight followed by snow Tuesday; slowly rising temperatures late tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds this afternoon and tonight, becoming southeast or south and increasing Tuesday; weather becoming overcast tonight followed by snow Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	5	5	Minneapolis	16	2
Bermuda	56	56	New Orleans	48	46
Chicago	8	6	New York	10	10
Helena	22	6	Norfolk	26	26
Kansas City	24	24	Philadelphia	16	16
Los Angeles	48	48	St. Louis	20	18
Miami	48	48	San Francisco	46	46
			Washington	20	20

A—7:30 a. m. Jan. 23.
B—Minimum Jan. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:57 p. m. height 9.4 feet
Tuesday 1:25 a. m. height 8.8 feet

Light all vehicles by 5:15 p. m.

Community Fund: 15,000 Workers All Ready for Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

for solicitation among individuals and small firms within the City of Boston itself; "Metropolitan" for similar solicitation in the 45 cities and towns outside of Boston proper; and "Public Employee" for solicitation among State, County and City employees.

Since the Community Federation plan was established in Boston several years ago, great economies—both of money and effort—have resulted from the co-ordination of services and the elimination of duplication. The cost of solicitation, too, has been reduced to a very great extent by the replacement of more than 150 separate drives for financial support by this single co-operative effort. The cost of raising, collecting and distributing the fund has been reduced to about 5½ per cent —which is said to be one of the lowest figures in the country.

El Service Held Up By Power Failure

Thousands of trolley commuters along Commonwealth Avenue were late for the factory and office this morning as a power line failure held up all rapid transit service from 7:53 to 8:57 a. m. The power line runs under the Muddy River close to Kenmore Station and its disruption held up service all along the Avenue from Kenmore Square to Brighton.

Several surface lines and all tunnel routes in the vicinity were out of operation for more than an hour while trolley passengers shivered in the heatless cars. At 8:15, intermittent service was restored and regular service was on the way towards restoration when an outbound subway car caught a trolley and broke a full length wire contact between Massachusetts Avenue and Kenmore Station.

Meanwhile, bus service was put into effect between Copley Square and Kenmore Station and Lechmere. By 8:57 all operations had been restored.

If Worth $10 to Be Single, What Wed, in Connecticut?

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23 (AP)—It will be costly to stay unmarried in Connecticut if State Representative John G. Fitzgerald (D) has his way.

He has introduced a bill in the Legislature which would impose a $10 tax on all bachelors over 40.

Public Asked to Base Views On Facts of Social Research

"A great gulf exists between the research worker in Social Security and the general public," Ewan Clague, director of the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board, told welfare administrators and officials of the New England States at a luncheon meting today of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

The public is largely at fault for this gulf, in Mr. Clague's opinion, because it does not take the trouble to obtain information already available. On the basis of the original facts, rather than on that of opinions expressed by research workers, he advises the citizen to formulate opinion.

Oftentimes, he said, it is "little short of tragedy" that the public must make its policy decisions without knowledge of the experience of research workers. To make more rapid social progress, he believes it is essential that research findings be readily available to voters.

Mr. Clague commented on the progress already made in developing better techniques for presenting information gained from research in social security.

The public, he insisted, should "assume some responsibility for obtaining information and materials which could be effectively used in determining social policy."

Farmers Provide Own Fire Insurance

ROCHESTER, N. H.—Fifty years ago the farmers of New Hampshire decided that they could set up their own fire insurance company and operate it on a co-operative or mutual basis to their own interest.

On July 10, 1888, at a meeting of the company's officials applications for $129,475 in insurance were reported. At the close of its first year of operations, the Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company reported 287 policies had been written covering risks of $260,000. The activities of the company have expanded consistently over a period of years with the result that last year more than 6,000 policies were written.

That the operation of the farmer-owned mutual has been successful is evidenced by the fact that since 1916 dividends of 20 per cent have been paid on expiring policies. Cash assets of the Grange firm have increased from $4,452.98 in 1912 to $166,137.47 in 1937.

The farmers who own this company and insure through it are personally interested in fire prevention as they realize that it has a direct effect on their cost of coverage.

Spurious Lottery Tickets Seized

Post Office inspectors today seized and confiscated 10,000 spurious sweepstakes tickets on a Canadian lottery to be decided by the Grand National Horse Race at Aintree, England, on March 24. Post Office Inspector Tennyson Jefferson made the seizure with the help of other inspectors.

Chief Inspector John J. Breslin said that the tickets were fakes and that they had been mailed into this country from Canada. No arrests have been made.

The tickets sold for $1 apiece and were subdivided into two halves, each of which could be sold separately for 50 cents. The lottery was entitled "Quebec Unit Number 33."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Of Mice and Men," with Claire Luce and Guy Robertson, presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Angels with Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:33, 6:33, 9:33. Also "Spring Madness," featuring Maureen O'Sullivan. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie," with Arthur Lake and Gene Lockhart. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene. 3:55, 6:40, 9:45.

Exeter—
Shirley Temple and Joan Davis in "Just Around the Corner." 2:20, 5:15, 8:10. "Youth Marches On." Also Will Fyfe and John Loder in "To the Victor." 3:40, 6:35, 9:30.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabbin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Vistas of Spain," 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

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Fenway and Paramount—
"Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:20, 5:10, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Off the Record," with Bobby Jordan. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Normandie—
Mickey Rooney in "Hold That Kiss." Also "Double Wedding," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Tomorrow: "Marie Antoinette," featuring Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," with Melvyn Douglas.

Scollay and Modern—
"Paris Honeymoon," featuring Bing Crosby. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Storm Over Bengal," with Patric Knowles and Rochelle Hudson. Scollay 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

State and Orpheum—
Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady." Both theaters: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7:10, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy and Fay Wray. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Tremont—
Spencer Tracy and Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous." Also "Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Travelogues," "How to Play Hockey," "Submarine Circus," "Across the Continent by Air," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
Mickey Rooney in "Live, Love and Learn." Also "The Texans," featuring Joan Bennett and Randolph Scott. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: David Copperfield with Freddie Bartholomew. Also "Love, Honor and Behave," with Wayne Morris.

Keith Memorial—
"Son of Frankenstein," starring Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "His Exciting Night," starring Charles Ruggles, 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"The Dawn Patrol," starring Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone and David Niven. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Nancy Drew Detective," featuring Bonita Granville, John Litel and James Stephenson. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Next Time I Marry," featuring Lucille Ball. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:55, 8:40. Also "Secrets of a Nurse," featuring Helen Mack. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:15, 10.

University—
Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell in "The Citadel." 2:35, 5:35, 9:20. Also "Spring Madness," with Lew Ayres and Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
"World Events in Pictures," "Passing Parade," "King Vulture," Fitzpatrick Traveltalk, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Say It in French," 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Wellesely Hills Community Playhouse—
Charles Boyer in "Algiers." Also "Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie and Lucille Ball. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—
Third in the series of six organ recitals by E. Power Biggs. 8:15.

Steinert Hall—
Recital by Esther May Barrett, soprano. Nicolas Slonimsky, at the piano. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Ina Braithwaite, pianist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Roman Art by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Walsh Sees Governors On Flood Control Plans

A concerted effort to break the log jam holding up construction of New England flood control projects was in high gear today as U. S. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts conferred with three of the region's Governors.

Accepting Senator Walsh's invitation, Gov. George D. Aiken (R), of Vermont, spearhead of New England's resistance to the flood control program, and Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire met at the Senator's Clinton, Mass., home shortly after noon today.

Before them, the Senator laid details of a compromise plan, which it is believed he had previously discussed with New Deal leaders in Washington, and with New England Congressmen. Later today, it was announced at the State House, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will talk with Senator Walsh in Boston.

The Senator declined to disclose his plan, but it was presumed to be a compromise, providing for the legal protection of States Rights, in so far as they would be affected by a precedent established by the present flood control plans.

The dispute hinges over acquisition of land necessary for the Union Village Dam. Governor Aiken signed an agreement by which the Federal Government could take over the land with certain restrictions, but War Secretary Woodring refused to approve the agreement.

Subsequently, Governor Aiken called a joint meeting of the Vermont House and Senate, asked for, and got, $67,500 with which to fight the Federal Flood Control Act, which he believes is unconstitutional. The Republican Governors of the five other New England states backed his stand, and President Roosevelt then said he might allocate the Vermont flood money elsewhere.

At this point Senator Walsh came forward with his compromise plan.

Tobin Vetoes Dog Track Permit

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today disapproved an order of the City Council consenting to the use of the old Readville Trotting Track for dog racing. His veto message was sent to the City Council late this afternoon.

Last Monday the City Council gave its consent to the Readville Greyhound Racing Association for the laying of a track at the old trotting park within an hour of the time that the petition was filed. This caused a flood of complaints in the Hyde Park section of Boston and in adjoining Dedham. There was no public hearing.

In his veto message today the Mayor said: "Undoubtedly the City Council order was adopted relying on the facts that Suffolk County and the ward in which the land is located voted heavily in favor of allowing both horse and dog races.

"However," the Mayor said, "since the action of your honorable body, opposition has developed to such an extent and of such a character that it is almost imperative that I withhold my approval. I therefore take this action without entering into any discussion or consideration of the moral or financial aspects of dog racing."

At his press conference this morning the Mayor said he had not reached any decision on the dog racing petition for Hyde Park, consequently his veto of the track proposal caused great surprise at the City Countil meeting this afternoon.

Safety Drive Cuts Auto Fatalities

A special 1938 drive to reduce automobile speeding resulted in the lowest automobile fatality record in Massachusetts since 1922, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has revealed.

A total of 622 fatalities resulted from automobile accidents in 1938, 159 fewer than in 1937, Mr. Goodwin stated. The figure also was 331 less than in 1934. The Registrar pointed out that although the 1922 fatality figure was lower than in 1938, the cars registered in 1938 more than doubled the 1922 total.

"A special drive," Mr. Goodwin said, "was made throughout the year, and I think it is safe to say that the remarkable record of the past year is due to the reduction in speed."

The safety campaign also brought results during the past week for the total of seven fatalities was 17 less than in the previous week. In the corresponding week last year the fatality total was the same.

New Brookline Town Hall Sought

Brookline Selectmen are considering plans for the erection of a new so-called "L" type Town Hall at a cost not to exceed approximately $676,755 on the site of the present building with some additional land. The plans were prepared by George C. Funk, Brookline architect, commissioned by the Selectmen to advise them regarding either enlarging or replacing the present structure.

If the Selectmen approve the plan it will be submitted to the Town Meeting in March for confirmation. The main entrance would be on Prospect Street with another from Harvard Street. Alternate plans propose using the present structure as welfare department headquarters or demolishing it to provide a site for a new County Court House.

Custom Inspector Wilkins Honored

Marking the completion of 26 years of service by Miss Lillian T. Wilkins as New England's only woman customs inspector, was a testimonial luncheon given to Miss Wilkins in the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building at noon today by a group of women headed by Miss Edith Perkins of the file division of the Customs Service in Boston.

Miss Wilkins is to retire on Jan. 31. It has been her duty to mingle with passengers disembarking from liners docking at Boston, and to act as "plain clothes man" in discovering attempts to outwit customs inspectors.

After the luncheon the party returned to the Custom House Tower, where Miss Wilkins was presented with a traveling bag and purse.

Goals of Teacher College Students

Do students attend State Teachers Colleges because they want to teach school or because they want a higher education?

That question was answered today by James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, who revealed the results of a survey in which 74 per cent of the students attending the nine State Colleges for Teachers expressed a desire to teach school. The other 26 per cent wanted a higher education.

Another reason why most of the students go to Teachers Colleges instead of to universities is finances, according to Mr. Reardon. For 58.5 per cent of the student groups were found to come from families making $1,800 or less. Of that 58 per cent, 21 per cent are from families earning $800 to $1,200 and 5 per cent from families making $800 or less.

Nearly all of the families represented had four or more dependents.

Lawler Ordered to Repay Estate

Judge John V. Mahoney today ordered Henry E. Lawler, Boston attorney and former Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City, to pay back $15,000 to the estate of Catherine J. Farrington, of which Mr. Lawler was executor until he resigned last fall. A petition for removal had been filed against him. Judge Mahoney disallowed certain expenditures made by Mr. Lawler and gave him 30 days in which to make repayment.

Long Sees Danger of Tax Increases

(Continued from Page 1)

budget deficit which is saddled upon local real estate in the form of the State Tax will be revealed on Wednesday when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall sends to the Legislature the first biennial budget in the history of Massachusetts.

Already word has circulated that the two-year budget will total at least $150,000,000 and that the 1939 State Tax will be more than $30,000,000.

New Load on Local Units

Last year the State Tax was $17,000,000, although the cities and towns actually only paid $8,000,000, inasmuch as the original estimate certified to the cities and towns at the time they were making up their budgets was $8,000,000. The other $9,000,000 must be paid by the cities and towns this year, unless legislation is adopted allowing the municipalities to float five-year loans to spread the cost over five years.

The effect of a $30,000,000 State Tax this year will be to boost every local tax rate several dollars unless new revenue sources are tapped.

The only major source of revenue remaining, Mr. Long stated, is a sales tax, the commissioner's favorite subject for the past seven or eight years. But Mr. Long is of the opinion that the Legislature will never adopt this tax plan as long as it is politically advantageous to stand in opposition.

Mr. Long considers the widespread legislative opposition to the sales tax as a refutation of the oft-used argument that the politicians want it so that they may have more money to spend.

Properly safeguarded so that the revenue may be used only to offset relief costs, Mr. Long stated, the sales tax would be the most equitable source of revenue. While the Commissioner insisted the sales tax is no permanent solution to the problem of governmental costs, he added that it would act as a stopgap until other revenue sources return to normal.

Mr. Long pointed out that continued increase in real estate taxation will have three important effects:

1. Curtailment of Massachusetts industry. Some firms are now on the borderline and any additional taxation will result in the plants closing and the employees being thrown out of work.

2. Impairment of bank investments. Many banks have considerable money tied up in real estate. Increased taxation may result in much more property being foreclosed with resulting burdensome effect upon the banks.

3. Lower living conditions. If industries are closed down, the general living standard will be decreased through increased unemployment. In other plants taxation may force lower pay for employees.

Mr. Long is expected to bring all these factors to the attention of the Legislature when his 2 per cent sales tax proposal comes up for consideration.

N. E. Senate Group Splits on Relief Bill House Voted

New Englanders in Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—New England Senators split today over the relief appropriation with at least five of them disposed to favor an increase in the $725,000,000 fund voted by the House.

The division in New England ranks crossed party lines with the group likely to fight for restoration of the $875,000,000 originally asked by President Roosevelt being composed of Senators Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Maloney (D) of Connecticut, Green (R) or Rhode Island, Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, and Danaher (R) of Connecticut.

Those considered by Senate leaders as opposed to enlarging the appropriation included one Democrat, Senator Gerry, Rhode Island, and six Republicans, Senators Austin and Gibson, Vermont; Bridges and Tobey, New Hampshire, and Hale and White, Maine.

Five of the Senators are members of the Senate Appropriations Committee. They are Hale, Bridges, Lodge, Green and Maloney.

Associates of both Senators Green and Maloney said they would vote to increase the sum in committee and support their stand on the floor.

Senator Maloney's associates also said the Connecticut Senator was confident the Senate would restore the house-effected reduction in the appropriation and send the bill to conference.

New England Mayors have sent their Senators a flood of messages urging an increase and warning that unless relief rolls were maintained at present levels until summer the tax burden on real estate owners and the cities would be excessively heavy.

Several communications have been received by the New Englanders from business men who favor the larger appropriation.

Although many of them have been loud in their denunciation of government spending, they expressed belief any drastic reduction in relief funds would affect them.

House Democrats from New England, all of whom sought an increase in the relief appropriation, blamed Republicans and Southern Democrats for passing the House Appropriation Committee's recommendation for a $725,000,000 fund.

Representative Healey (D) of Massachusetts, declared "the Southerners will still vote for and demand benefits for agriculture and cotton, but they are willing to sacrifice our populous areas, already burdened with relief problems, to effect economy."

Textile Wages

A minimum wage for 1,300,000 textile workers probably will be recommended this week by a sub-committee of the textile industry committee which meets here tomorrow.

The sub-committee of nine members will determine the highest minimum wage between 25 and 40 cents an hour that can be paid without curtailing employment.

Names of the members of the sub-committee have been withheld in an effort by the Wage-Hour Administration to prevent them from being pressed by various interests before a decision is made.

Federal officials, union representatives and some representatives of manufacturers indicated they believed the minimum wage would be set at about 35 cents an hour.

Under NRA the minimum in the north was 32½ cents and 30 cents in the south, but the present law does not permit geographical differentials.

Latest figures from the Labor Department show the present differential between northern and southern cotton mills is about 8.1 cents an hour.

Average hourly earnings for August, 1938, for the United States in the industry were 38.3 cents; 44.6 cents in the north; and 36.5 cents in the south.

Approximately one-fifth of the workers in the cotton goods industry receive less than 30 cents an hour, government economists estimated. Nearly 70 per cent of them received less than 40 cents.

A. F. Hinrichs, chief economist for the department, said the "attainment of even a 40-cent minimum for the entire textile industry will involve major problems of adjustment."

He foresaw "ultimate achievement of a 40-cent minimum wage," but added the "main problems are problems of timing."

Tax on Imports

Representative Connery (D) of Massachusetts has introduced legislation which would nullify the trade agreements act and require payment of an excise tax on foreign imports making up the difference between American and foreign labor costs.

Representative Connery declared his measure would protect American labor, insure employment opportunities, increase American farmers' purchasing power and provide markets for American industrial and agricultural products.

The bill, sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, is pending before the House Ways and Means Committee.

We wish to thank the readers of The Christian Science Monitor for the business we have received from our advertisements in this paper.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
(The Laundry with a Written Guarantee)
65 ALLERTON ST., BOSTON
Highlands 2800

Neptune's Chef Does a Little Icing

By a Staff Photographer

Trawler at Boston Fish Pier
One of several which arrived encased in ice and carrying cargoes of mackerel.

Clash of Air Currents Put 'Line Squall' on Weather Maps

Following yesterday afternoon's spectacular "line squall" which with thunder, lightning, near darkness and sleet flying in a 60-mile-an-hour wind, sent the mercury down 10 degrees in 13 minutes from the 40 degree mark at which it had been standing, temperatures continued to fall as a high wind roared on through the night. Early this morning the official temperature in Boston was 5 degrees—lowest since January 1938—but in many suburbs it was zero and below. Temperatures as low or lower were forecast for today and tonight, with a rising thermometer and snow tomorrow.

Incoming vessels today were encased in glittering ice, beautiful to those who stood on shore and looked at it, but not so agreeable to deck hands who had to chip it off before they could open frozen-down hatches.

Fish Pier officials pointed out that the first mackerel seiners ever to come into Boston covered with ice, arrived today. In former years, it was explained, mackerel boats operated only from May to early November, before the ice formed. It was presumed that the mackerel went to Southern waters in the winter.

Last year, however, some mackerel were found by a boat that stayed out until January, and this year several boats are fishing all winter. Three arrived today with a total of 97,000 pounds of fresh mackerel, caught off Block Island. The vessels were heavily coated with ice left by the spray kicked up by the Northwesterly gale.

There was some slush ice in the harbor today, but it offered no obstruction to water traffic.

The "line squall"—common at sea but very rare on land—was due, the Boston Weather Bureau explained, to the collision between a fast-moving mass of frigid air coming from Quebec and the mass of warm air which was hanging over New England. The warm air shot upwards so suddenly that violent atmospheric disturbances resulted. In Western Massachusetts three or four inches of snow fell in some places. Everywhere highways were glazed with sleet, and numbers of automobiles were stuck on the steeper hills until sanding crews came along.

Boston police received teletype warnings of the approaching storm in quick succession from Worcester, Wellesley, Arlington and Waltham. Then, after the sleet had descended like a sudden curtain outside their windows, the teletype tapped out another massage from Worcester "Snow stopped"—quickly followed by the news "Sun over Wellesley." A few minutes later wintry sunshine reached Boston itself.

In Northern New England, in the White Mountains and in Maine, as much as five inches of snow fell in some places, according to reports received by the Weather Bureau.

Last year's low mark for the mercury in Boston was set on Jan. 19 when it dropped to 3 above zero. In 1937 the low point of 10 above was reached on Feb. 4. The last time a below-zero reading was recorded in Boston was on Feb. 6, 1935, when it was 1 below. On Jan. 26, 27, and 28 of that year, however, it was 5 below. The winter of 1933-34 included a number of below-zero days with the low mark of 18 below, recorded on Feb. 9.

The lowest temperature reported in New England this morning was 36 degrees below zero on the top of Mt. Washington—where the wind was blowing at 128 miles an hour outside the observatory.

Aid of Press Sought In Recovery Drive

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin calling for a restoration of business confidence as an aid to employment, appealed to editors of country newspapers over the week-end to dispers a "fear that has paralyzed" the nation.

"The people of this State and nation want to go back to work," the Chief Executive said in an address before the Connecticut Editorial Association during which he referred to the rural press as the "Little 'David' papers."

"There lies the true 'power of the press'—in the Little 'David' papers of America," the Governor asserted.

"To you, as Editors, I say the greatest service you can render to America—to the people of this your native State and to the people of this country—lies in overcoming this fear that has paralyzed our nation."

Fall River Gets Fire Fighting Aid

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 23 (AP)—Firemen and apparatus from 10 Massachusetts and Rhode Island cities brought under control today a fire in Fall River's business district.

Two buildings—a three story structure and a smaller wooden structure—were destroyed and the Columbian Building and the Adaskin Furniture Company buildings were damaged by the flames.

The temperature was four degrees above zero and a sharp wind whistled up from Mount Hope Bay as the firemen battled the blaze.

No estimates of damage could be obtained.

New England Town Hall To Start Tuesday Forum

As an important feature of its intensive program to promote a better understanding of the social, economic, and political problems of democracy, New England Town Hall, a nonprofit, and nonpartisan organization founded last summer, will launch its weekly New England Town Meeting series on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Boston City Club auditorium with a panel discussion of "What Shall We Do About Civil Service?"

The speakers will be: Mrs. Malcolm L. McBride, State Chairman of personnel work for the Ohio League of Women Voters and First Vice-President of the Ohio Civil Service Council; Joseph Riceman, Chairman of Civil Service Enforcement, Massachusetts Veterans of Foreign Wars; Morris Lambie, Professor of Government at the Littauer School, Harvard University; and Mrs. Fritz Marx, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

R. I. Employment Up 2 P. C. in December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 23—A gain of slightly more than 2 per cent brought December Rhode Island employment to its highest level in 16 months, it was announced by the Department of Labor here today.

The total wage increase was ahead of the rise in work, it was also disclosed, with payrolls up 13 per cent over December a year ago.

Worsteds, with a gain of 10.7 per cent, registered the sharpest upward trend in employment of the month. Woolens rose 2.7 per cent. Cottons rose a fraction less than 1 per cent. Metals, finishing, and rubber lines all showed improvement.

Heavy Storage Of Imports Noted At Warehouses

Importers are still laying up merchandise in bonded warehouses for future use, it was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. Nearly $3,000,000 worth of imported goods has been put into bonded warehouse in Boston thus far in January, the total running far ahead of the corresponding period last year, when the figure was less than $500,000.

Goods put into bonded warehouse do not have to pay duty to the Government until they are withdrawn from storage, but they do have to be purchased abroad and the transportation to Boston has to be paid for, which gives weight to the opinion in shipping circles that New England industry anticipates a greater improvement than has yet become apparent.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Jan. 21, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,459,482	$2,605,128
Imports for warehouse	$538,579	130,302
Withdrawn from warehouse for consump	422,575	214,740
Duties collected	$423,491	440,636
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,689,201	339,933
	Fiscal Year July 1, to Jan.21	Year Ago
Wool imports lbs.)	30,543,061	16,638,497
Duties collected	$11,819,395	$13,341,704

Legislators Consider Plans For a Long Summer Vacation

Leaders of the Massachusetts Legislature revealed today that they are considering a long summer recess followed by a return to work on the many important problems which must be dealt with in this first biennial session. Possibly the recess might be prolonged until January, 1940.

Basing their opinion on a finding of the State Supreme Judicial Court in 1936, made at the request of the Legislature, the Republican leaders understand that the legislative body has the power to put such a plan into effect, although this authority has not been exercised before. The court held that "The General Court has the power in itself to assemble . . . upon judging that course to be necessary. . . . By appropriate expression of legislative determination the General Court while in session may 'judge necessary' that it assemble at a specified time during the future and before the term of its members shall expire."

It was pointed out today that a recess would also be advantageous in that it would give special State commissions time to study pending problems and make their reports to the Legislature when it reconvened in the fall or winter.

Among such problems which will probably await consideration by special commissions, it was indicated, are: Governor Leverett Saltonstall's proposed "efficiency investigation" of the State Departments of Public Welfare and Public Works; Senator Angier Goodwin's proposed investigation of all State departments; reorganization of the civil service in the Commonwealth, and reapportionment and realignment of the election districts in the State.

Another advantage of the plan was said to be that it would give the Governor a longer time to study the financial affairs of the Commonwealth and to decide what departmental allotments should be included in a supplementary budget.

Under the plan the Legislators would begin their vacation in June and would not return until after Labor Day at the earliest.

Quincy Seaport Plan Development Proceeds Rapidly

With Quincy's seaport development plan proceeding rapidly, Federal engineers engaged in supervising the $400,000 dredging project at Town River notified the City Council today that a dike to hold fill and new drain pipe installations would have to be built immediately.

Approximately 3,000 cubic yards of silt are being removed daily. The plan calls for removal of 1,300,000 cubic yards at a total cost to the city not to exceed $100,000. The original estimated cost to the city was set at $68,000.

A section called Broad Meadows is being filled with the river bottom pumped from the dredgers and ultimately will be the site of a waterfront development to handle cargoes from ocean vessels.

Exhibition of Flemish Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—The wealth of Flemish painting now possessed in the United States is to be indicated by the joint exhibition of the Worcester Art Museum and the Philadelphia Museum of Art, opening in the galleries of the former on Thursday evening, Feb. 23.

Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz, the Belgian Ambassador to the United States, will officiate. The exhibition will be open to the public, in Worcester, from Feb. 24 to March 12, inclusive, and in the Philadelphia Museum for one month beginning on March 25.

In addition to loans from many leading American museums there will be 12 pictures lent by the Belgian Government, from the Brussels Museum, and 30 others from public and private collections in Belgium. Among them will be the celebrated "Martyrdom of St. Sebastian" by Memling, the "Virgin and Ste. Anne" by Hugo Van der Goes, "The Cook" by Aertsen, the "Virgin with the Forget-Me-Nots" by Rubens, a sketch by Van Dyck for "The Portrait of Lady Digby as Prudentia," and the famous "Parable of the Sowers" by Peter Brueghel the Elder.

Leo van Puyvelde, Conservateur en Chef des Musées Royaux de Belgique, will accompany the Belgian loan to the United States.

The group of Flemish pictures collected by the late John G. Johnson, Philadelphia lawyer and connoisseur, and lent by the Philadelphia Museum, is probably the most distinguished single group of such works ever brought together outside Flanders. Following their custom in connection with important exhibitions, the Trustees of the Worcester Museum are offering a seminar for students and graduate students of New England colleges and universities on Feb. 24, 25, and 26, when the most important authorities available in the field of Flemish art will gather together for discussion.

'The Cook' by Pieter Aertsen
which is being lent by the Musees Royaux of Brussels, Belgium, to the exhibition of Flemish paintings organized jointly by the Worcester Art Museum and the John G. Johnson Collection of Philadelphia.

Worcester Police Prepare Children To Ban Fireworks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 21—Police in this city are faced with a considerable educational project. It is to convince Worcester youngsters that there is really no fun in fireworks. The job has to be completed before next July 4th when Worcester's new law banning the sale and use of fireworks goes into effect.

"The city," said Police Chief Thomas F. Foley, "is flanked by towns in which fireworks will be on sale, and can be readily purchased by those inclined to disregard the ordinance.

"Adults" the Chief said, "will be dealt with strictly, but our real problem, of course, will be children."

With this in thought, Chief Foley said he will call on school authorities, heads of boys' clubs and executives of church organizations to explain to children their obligation to respect the new law, as well as the safety element back of the ordinance.

Newspapers will also be asked to point out to parents their responsibility in instructing children in the objective of the new law, as well as their duty to see that no fireworks come into their possession.

Styles: South Seas to Labrador

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Polly Cotter **Mrs. Edward Dorsey Hobbs II**

Revue for 'Gardenia Ball'

Miss Polly Cotter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Cotter of Cambridge, wearing a black corded taffeta evening gown, topped by a luxurious silver fox coat, and Mrs. Edward Dorsey Hobbs 2d of Hingham, fondling a freak blue fox neckpiece, and wearing a gay printed silk play suit, with three-inch cork sandals, ink-black sun-goggles, a straw beach bag, and a fetching wide-brimmed multicolored straw hat, which is held on at an angle by red and green grosgrain ribbons, tied at the side in a splash bow are members of the committee who will take part in the Fashion Revue, "South Seas to Labrador," arranged by Esther Dorothy, at the "Gardenia Ball" at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow evening.

The annual ball is sponsored by The Charlotte Cushman Club, under the direction of Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French. This charitable organization provides an organized center for women of the theatrical profession, and provides home comforts and club privileges for those who reside there while playing in this city, at 1 Marlborough Street.

Dealers Ordered Into the Milk Pool

Twenty Greater Boston milk dealers must pay $290,000 into the New England milk equalization pool and contribute to the expenses of the Regional Milk Administration by Jan. 27, Judge Elisha H. Brewster of the Federal District Court in Boston has ruled.

The payments were ordered in injunctions requiring the milk dealers to comply with the milk order.

A majority of 30 other milk dealers of New England have already paid $2,500,000 into the equalization pool, now held in escrow by the District Court pending decision on the constitutionality of the milk marketing order.

Fire Damages Motor Vessel

Portions of the British motor vessel Silver Ash are in ashes this morning, the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was informed, as a result of fire which broke out on the ship today as it was tied up at 57th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The vessel, familiar in Boston Harbor, left Boston for New York on Jan. 14 to discharge the rest of a cargo it had brought from the Far East. To extinguish the flames it was necessary to flood the holds until the ship was practically submerged, with its keel resting on the bottom.

Concert Planned to Aid Spain's Loyalist People

The cause of the Spanish Loyalist population will benefit by the proceeds of the concert of Thursday evening, Feb. 2, by the Roth Quartet, in Jordan Hall. Given under the auspices of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, the concert will be the last of a series, all proceeds from which have been made available for the relief of Spanish civilians and wounded.

The Roth Quartet, of which the personnel is entirely Hungarian, consists of Feri Roth, Jeno Antal, Ferenc Molnar, and Janos Scholz. An unusual feature will be the assistance of a Harvard teacher as one of the musicians, Dr. Albert Sprague Coolidge will join them as second violinist in the performance of the Quintet for strings by Bohuslav Martinu. The other two items on the program will be Mozart's Quartet in A major (K. 464) and Beethoven's Quartet in A minor (Opus 132). The series has been made possible through the generosity of Dr. Coolidge and his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.

Ford Hall Forum Hears Jim Tully

With brown shirt open at the neck, Jim Tully, author and ex-hobo, spoke at Ford Hall Forum yesterday on the American underworld, the "road," and his own experiences.

"The road as I knew it is no more," he said, "and there has been progress in the past 20 years, but until we eliminate human greed we will never eliminate crimes against property."

Crimes against property, Mr. Tully estimated, constitute about 80 per cent of the crimes committed today.

To get at the roots of the conditions which make criminals, Mr. Tully said it is essential to strike at innate selfishness and to employ whatever you consider right thinking. Prison guards and wardens should take up the study of sociology as a life work, he declared.

Asked what reforms he would advocate if he were warden in a prison Mr. Tully said that he would:

1. Bring more humanity to every prison;
2. Consult Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing;
3. Teach the policeman he is a public servant, that he does not represent the nation, he works for it;
4. Appoint more intelligent guards.

With modernization of circuses and carnivals fewer boys take to the roads than a generation ago, Mr. Tully said.

New Bank Assured For Groveton, N. H.

GROVETON, N. H. (AP)—A subscription of $1,000 from Gov. Francis P. Murphy, a loan of $35,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the raising of $5,000 locally have enabled business and professional men interested in maintaining banking facilities to overcome the last obstacles to forming a new bank.

The new bank will succeed the Groveton National Bank which closed.

Manchester, N. H., Thinks It Ought To Get Air Base

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 23—Word from Washington that President Roosevelt's plan for strengthening the Nation's air defense includes establishment of a new Army air base in New Hampshire is taken to mean by local officials that the group of Army air officers who have carried on extensive studies of the local airport have recommended it for the northeast Army air base.

Manchester has been making a strong bid for the air base, but the airport at Concord has been given consideration, as well. Now that it has been made public that New Hampshire may have the air base, the location narrows down, it is assumed, to a choice between Manchester and Concord. Concord has been used for winter air maneuvers, but the recent study was confined to the Manchester field.

Benefits to City

Manchester citizens look to the possibility of the base being located here as a move toward the establishment of a new industry for the City. It has been estimated the establishment of the base in this city would ultimately mean that approximately 2,200 men would be located here. The pay roll would be a definite economic asset.

Considerable money has been spent in developing the local airport. Both the Concord and Manchester fields have the advantage of being free from fog when fog blankets the seacoast, less than 50 miles away. Several times airliners unable to get into the Boston airport because of fog have come to the local field to land. The Army air officials have pointed out the need for a location sufficiently inland to avoid the coastal fog yet close enough to the coast for defense purposes.

Expansion Possible

The local airport commission points out that the Manchester airport could be considerably enlarged with very little effort because surrounding land is suitable for this purpose.

It is also considered remotely possible that the establishment of an Army air base in this section would attract plane manufacturers to consider locating here.

Federal Workers In New England To Present Plays

The "Federal Employees' Playhouse of New England" is now being organized, it was announced today by Eric A. Rockstrom, President of the New England Regional Federation of Federal Employees. It will be directed by Mrs. Amy S. Orent of Jamaica Plain, now connected with the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue. The group plans to give a free public performance about once a month, as is being done successfully by the Union Playhouse in Washington, D. C. of which Mrs. Orent was formerly assistant director.

Among the thousands of Federal employees in New England Mr. Rockstrom believes that there are many who are ready now to take part in a dramatic, vaudeville or musical entertainment—and that there are many more whose talents only need to be developed. He proposes that Government motion pictures shall be included in the programs. There are many available, he reports.

American Objects Given to Museum

The Trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts have accepted a gift of eighteenth and early nineteenth century American furniture and related furnishings offered by Mr. and Mrs. Maxim Karolik of Newport, R. I., comprising some 300 pieces. It will probably not be placed on view under a year and a half. It will be known as the M. and M. Karolik Collection.

Furniture by the best of American craftsmen forms the nucleus around which Mr. and Mrs. Karolik have gathered textiles, china, pictures, embroideries and other furnishings. The intention has been to obtain objects of interest to the public rather than to collectors.

Mr. Karolik was at one time a tenor of the Petrograd Opera and became an exile from Russia in the Revolution. Mrs. Karolik was formerly Miss Martha C. Codman, daughter of J. Amory Codman of Boston.

Civil Service to Be First Town Hall Meeting Topic

The topic for the first New England Town Hall Meeting discussion, to be held in the Boston City Club tomorrow night at 8 p. m. and broadcast through Station WAAB and the Colonial Network, will be "What Shall We Do About Civil Service?"

The Town Hall Meetings are to be held at the City Club every Tuesday until May, as part of the club's civic program. At each one, several authorities on the subject under discussion will speak. A period will follow, during which questions received by telephone, as well as those from the floor, will be answered.

Yale & Towne Restrained

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Labor Relations Board ordered Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, Stamford, Conn., Saturday to refrain from interfering with organization of its employees and to reinstate three discharged workers.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Am. Traveler	Jan. 25	60, North River	Southampton	Jan. 24 Feb. 4 8 pm	Jan. 25 1 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 26 4:00 pm	Jan. 26 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Feb. 3	Jan. 28 4:00 pm	Jan. 28 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6.30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last week just seemed to be our week of discoveries, so to speak. Sometimes we go for weeks, yes, even months, without seeing anything particularly new in a really big way . . . and then it seems that they all sort of gang up on us at once.

This time it was a piece of furniture. But what a piece of furniture! In fact we do believe we should have added a "plus," or a few "de luxes" there somewhere . . . it's that extraordinary. All right, we'll tell you what it's all about. It's nothing less than the Ansley Radio Corporation's new Ansley Dynatone, which is just so many things that we'll have to keep thinking hard, in order not to miss one of them. You see it's a miniature electronic piano. And radio. And phonograph. Oh yes it is! And if you have recovered from all this, then let us add that it also has a harpsichord attachment as well. Time was when we thought our combination radio and phonograph was really something . . . but the minute we saw this, it immediately lost much of its prestige with us. Particularly grand for the family which has given up its 14-room house and is now esconced in an apartment in town. Because it is so conservative . . . as far as size is concerned. Something like four feet and a little over, in length, and just a few feet in height. Of course everything shuts right up and makes everything most compact. And it's amazing . . . the way it works. You see there's no sounding board at all, but it seems that the vibrations are picked up and amplified, we forget how many degrees, electrically! And the piano has something over seven octaves, which ought not to cramp your style too much. All this for $595. It would be one way of sending home a present that everybody in the house would enjoy. At M. Steinert & Sons, 162 Boylston Street.

♦ ♦ ♦

Those Lovely Antelope Hats

We happened into Ethel Atkins' millinery and accessories salon the day she was in the midst of opening boxes containing the last word in the way of hats! Of course, there'll always be last words in hats, we realize . . . but you know what we mean. We were particularly intrigued with the idea that she was going to offer those perfectly lovely antelope hats for only $7.50. We've seen that same quality material around in hats for as high as $18.50. They were in grand vivid pastels, Turquoise, American Beauty Red, chartreuse, gold and so forth. And a nice lot of smart matrons' hats in straw. Not too far-fetched, and yet far from dull. Which is just the medium required by the mother of grown-up children who eye her wardrobe additions with grave concern. The shop is at 344 Boylston Street . . . right near Carbone's.

♦ ♦ ♦

This Fur Coat Carries a Muff

And directly across the street at Otto J. Piehler's (363 Boylston Street) we saw a very good-looking short fur coat and muff for $199. Which is a special price, you understand. It was of skunk. But the modern skunk is nothing like the heavy, cumbersome fur it was in grandma's day. No, indeed, this skunk had been bleached first and then sable dyed. And soft as could be. The tiny stand-up collar isn't big enough to get in the way of big hats, allows you to step forth wearing a hat with a wimple draped thither and yon without getting in the way, and yet sort of fills in things when you aren't wearing anything at the neck.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tweed Jacket Suit Has Everything

People are always thinking about economy and double-duty clothes and anything else that makes you (to say nothing of your neighbors!) think that your wardrobe is much bigger than it really is. Just such an affair is Slattery's tweed jacket suit dress, which sells for an even $25. Everything thrown in. That is, you start off with a nice little wool dress that can be worn most anywhere . . . in navy, blue, green, or wine. With oodles of little pleats and short puffed up sleeves, and buttons and svelte fit. Which makes you one woman. Then you make yourself quite town and country-like by donning the form-fitting jacket which is made up in gay tweeds of contrasting colors. The dashing note, as 'twere. Then if you're a really wise young lady, you'll run around and pick yourself up a separate skirt that'll match one of the colors in the tweed. And then you'll have a three-timing suit! And if papa says yes, then you can have a hat made up to match; $5 up, depending on just how fussy you are about your hats.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Grange Demands More N. H. Rural Electrification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23—Although New Hampshire is said to lead all the States for having the highest percentage of its farms electrified, the State Grange is not satisfied that rural electrification has been carried out as completely as possible. So a rural electrification committee has been named to conduct a detailed study of electric power rates in the State and to consider ways and means of extending power facilities to still additional farms.

The Grangers at their annual session last month authorized the establishment of the committee and took the stand that electric rates in the State are too high and that such facilities should be made available to still additional farms.

Representatives of the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington will come to New Hampshire to take part in the studies. They will work with the Grange committee composed of Charles Chesley of Nottingham, George H. Duncan of East Jaffrey, Frank H. Alexander of Lancaster, Thomas Sawyer of Woodstock, and Fred A. Barton of Lempster.

Mayor Carney Goes on Trial In Bribe Case

TAUNTON, Mass, Jan. 23 (AP)—The second trial of Mayor Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford on an indictment charging bribe solicitation opened today before a special sitting of Bristol County Superior Court.

The first trial, which opened Jan. 3—the day after Mayor Carney was inaugurated for his second term as chief executive of the old whaling city of New Bedford—ended in a mistrial a week later.

Judge James C. Donnelly halted the trial and jailed for three months a juror held in contempt on an accusation he had violated the court's order by discussing the case with outsiders.

The indictment against Mayor Carney charges the New Bedford Mayor asked five persons for a bribe in connection with the award of a city contract for collection of garbage.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 24

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Conant Assails Poor Training In High and Secondary Schools

Sharp criticism of American high schools and college preparatory schools is contained in the annual report of Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, made public today. Dr. Conant points out that many educational deficiencies in the secondary schools have been apparent for years, and have been particularly vivid to college officials in recent years as the mass product of the public high schools and private preparatory schools have breathed the rarefied academic air of the universities.

He sees a threat to democracy in a continuance of this condition. Dr. Conant is inclined to blame the colleges themselves for much of this condition, because, he says, in late years they have failed to give proper attention to turning out teachers capable of bringing secondary education up to proper standards. He excuses the colleges in the same breath, however, by pointing out that there has been a growing breach between regular liberal arts colleges and so-called teachers colleges.

Quantity Production

Pointing out that that percentage of Harvard College graduates entering teaching has actually decreased during the last 40 years, despite the huge growth of school enrollment, the Harvard president noted:

"The university schools of education have been too much concerned with quantity production, too anxious to further their own disciplines by legislative enactments requiring of all teachers courses in education. They have been for the most part teachers' colleges—vocational institutions—with only a formal allegiance, if ony, to the community of scholars which constitutes a university."

However, the creation of a new degree at Harvard, the Master of Arts in Teaching, which is jointly administered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and by the Faculty of Education is "a welcome sign that co-operative action is possible," Dr. Conant believes.

"To many it may be far from evident that the future of secondary education is a matter of supreme national importance," he says. "Yet I venture to believe this to be the case."

Concerted Attack Needed

Modern American democracy, he says, in order "to survive and improve along thoroughly democratic lines," requires "imperatively" of its universities a "concerted attack" on these problems. Drawing attention to the "revolutionary magnitude" of the change in attendance and curriculum in high schools and private schools since the turn of the century, the Harvard President observes that "the best interests of the country can be served only if the schools and colleges unite in facing the new conditions realistically."

"Today we all realize that democracy is not a self-perpetuating virus adapted to any body politic," he says, "—that was the assumption of a previous generation."

Inconsistency Assailed

A second and correlated point which has long irked the Harvard President is that America believes whole-heartedly in education at public expense yet fails to carry it through to completion.

"We allow large numbers of promising young men to drop out of the educational process because of the insufficiency of their parents' incomes," he said.

In this particular, Harvard, by virtue of its growing plan of National Scholarships, which provide complete financial means for selected students, has stepped into the academic vanguard during Dr. Conant's regime.

Rockingham Park Gambling Faces Legislative Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 23—The battle over the future of Rockingham Park Race Track at Salem, N. H., and pari-mutuel gambling in New Hampshire will blossom out in full next Wednesday when hearings will be conducted on legislative bills which would renew the license.

The attempt of Representative Charles Caron of Manchester, N. H., to obtain a legislative investigation of the track and its affairs was tossed aside when the House Ways and Means Committee returned the bill with the decision "inexpedient to legislate."

But the hearing on the Caron proposal brought into the open one point that may be of great importance when eventual action is taken on the bills for parti-mutuel renewal. Edward Lambert of Manchester, representing Mr. Caron, pointed out that the legislative manual states that a legislator cannot vote on a matter in which he is interested. This was brought out when several House members who have been employed by the track declared at the hearing that an investigation is unnecessary.

Both the Rev. Ernest L. Converse of Concord, N. H., Secretary of the New Hampshire Christian Civic League, and the Rev. Robert G. Armstrong, Secretary of the New Hampshire Congregational-Christian Conference, backed the move for the investigation to the degree that the people want to know the real story about the race track and its operations.

Hot Dogs for Fair Goers

Hot dogs will be dispensed at 75 stands and grills on Treasure Island at the 1939 California World's Fair.

Shipbuilding in U. S. Yards Showed Jump in Last Quarter

Log of the Port of Boston

Shipbuilding in American yards—enjoying its greatest peacetime stimulus under the auspicious program of the Federal Maritime Commission to rehabilitate the American Merchant Marine—stepped up some 50,000 tons in the last quarter of 1938, ending Dec. 31.

This is disclosed by Lloyd's Register of Shipping in its quarterly review of world ship construction. The increase in American vessels under construction is found by comparison with the ships under construction during the previous three months.

On the other hand, world shipbuilding dropped in the final quarter of 1938, the report disclosed. Lloyd's lists all merchant ships of 100 gross tons and more, being built in all maritime countries excepting Russia where no authentic returns have been obtainable for some time.

The contracts let by the Maritime Commission during 1938 amount to about $130,000,000.

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Cape Cod Canal

Ocean traffic in the Cape Cod Canal is looking up! December activities just announced by the United States Army Engineers, in charge of the waterway, showed a gain of 96 vessels using the canal as compared with December of last year. Net tonnage of the 878 vessels passing through the canal was 1,006,967 tons, against 865,135 tons for 782 vessels a year ago.

♦ ♦ ♦

Port Salesman

Andrew F. Lane, traffic expert of the Boston & Maine Railroad, who has been selected for salesman of Boston's port among shippers and receivers of freight, is to take up his new duties with the Boston Port Authority within a few days. Emmett F. Greenleaf of Reading has been named to succeed Mr. Lane as general agent, marine traffic, Boston & Maine Railroad, with offices at 177 Milk Street.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sheehan on Tour

Joseph R. Sheehan of East Boston, who climbed the ladder of success in other parts of the country, is coming home Jan. 31, but as President of the American President Lines, successors to the Dollar Line. He is making a "get acquainted tour" of the offices and agencies of the company on the Atlantic seaboard with traffic officials of his line. Welcome home festivities are planned. The Boston office of the line is in charge of Irving T. Sorge.

♦ ♦ ♦

Ship Line Office Moves

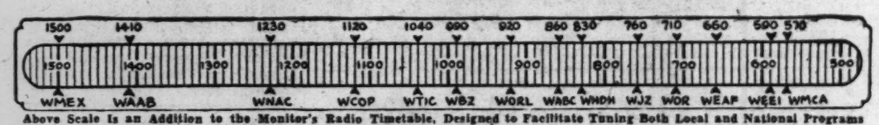
Following the lead of other steamship lines that have left some Back Bay localities in favor of Boylston Street, the Holland America Line moved from the Statler Building to 555 Boylston Street, near Copley Square, this week-end. H. J. E. Van Oosten, passenger manager for the company, is also Netherlands Consul, at Boston.

♦ ♦ ♦

Changes Forecast

Sale—or at least charter—of the Government-owned steamship lines now being operated by agents, is to be sought singly or in almost any combination, it is understood in shipping circles. Lines touching at Boston, to be involved, include the American France Line and the American Hampton Roads-Oriole-Yankee Lines.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



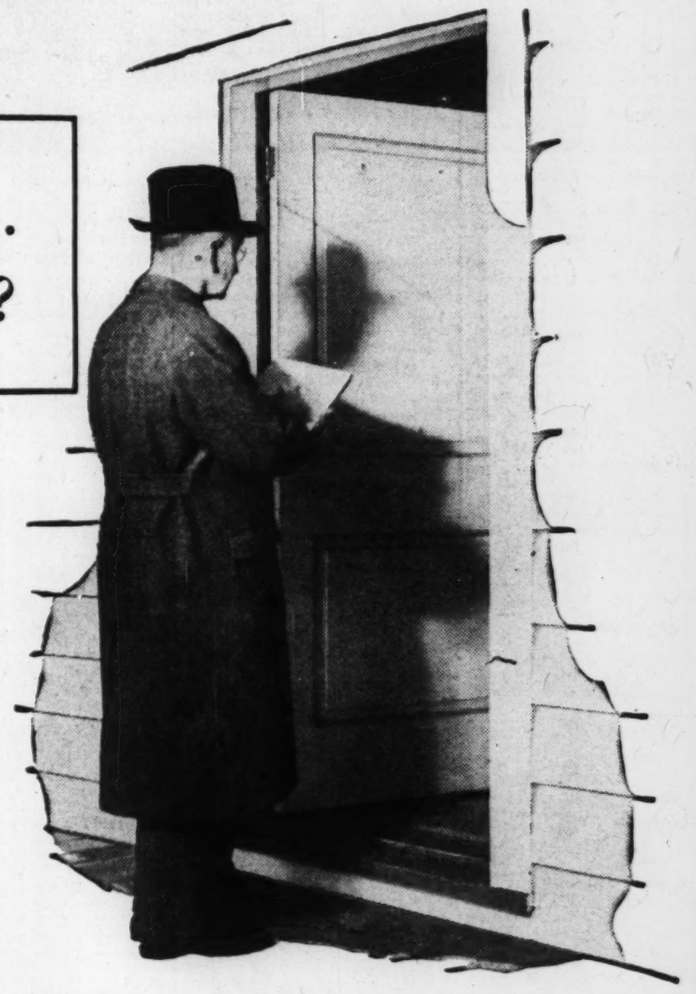
Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sport comment	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 "New Voices"	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	"Markdown Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor: va-	"Campus Chatter"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 riety program	"Science on the March"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	Greater Boston Commu-	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 America": drama	Buckaroos	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	nity Fund Campaign:	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Howard and Shel-	"Those We Love": dra-	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Gov. Saltonstall; Sen.	Message to Motorists
8:45 ton, comedy	matic serial	symphony orchestra	Walsh; Mayor Tobin	Johannes Steele
9:00 Theater: George	"The Budd Show": Whis-	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Listeners' Theater:	Studio speaker
9:15 and Florence Ar-	pering Choir; orch.	tra; D. Thompson	"Requiem in A"	"Songs of the Past"
9:30 liss in "Cardinal	Service Award	Eddie Duchin's Orch.;	WOR Symphony Orch	Amateur hour
9:45 Richelieu"	Two Westminster Choirs	Morton Downey	WOR Symphony Orch	Amateur hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Jan Masaryk: "Democ-	Amateur hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	racy at Crossroads"	Amateur hour
10:30 Columbia Workshop:	National Forum: Marri-	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Streamlined" version	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 dramatization	ner S. Eccles	Horace Heidt's Orch.	of Von Flotow's "Mar-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	tha": Attilio Baggiore;	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sport commentator	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	concert orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Sport commentator	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	"Day's End": music
11:45 Sport commentator	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End": music

Tuesday's Program

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	Church in Wildwood	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "About Us"; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 "WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast: Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 Popular songs	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Hollywood comment	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Beauty talk	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Charm": talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	Variations: music	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Your Home and Mine	"Central City": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air": "Guide Posts"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell songs	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	Al Rawley's Azalias
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Collins, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Manhatters: orch.	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; music; time;	"Don Artists"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	stock quotations	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sk.	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	Organ recital
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Farm Radio News	"Melody Sweethearts"	Jackie Heller's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Concert Miniatures"	Don Arres; orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies	Speaker; music	Community Fund
2:00 Serial sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Silhouettes in Blue"	"Classical Album"
2:15 News Service	"Grimm's Daughters"	"Musical Roundup"	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	Mirrors of Manhattan
2:45 of the Air"	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	Shirley Winters, songs
3:00 League of Compos-	Library speaker	"Mary Marlin": sketch	New England Conserva-	Sports reports
3:15 ers: quartet rec.	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	tory recital	Sports reports
3:30 "Story of the	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and Fiddle"	Sports reports
3:45 Song": recital	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sports reports
4:00 Network talk	"Club Matinee": variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Federal Power talk	Sports reports
4:15 'Sing Incorporated'	"Club Matinee": variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee": variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee": news	"Girl Alone": sketch	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix" sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Children's program
6:00 News	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comments
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Folk Singers	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	"Parade": music	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	WBZ Presents	Dramatized news	"20th Century Sere-	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	nade": recordings	"Cowboy Caravan," with
8:00 "Big Town": E. Rob-	Gilbert and Sullivan:	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"The Green Hornet":	Buck Nation
8:15 inson; C. Trevor	"Princess Ida"	vocal group	dramatization	Studio speaker
8:30 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please":	"For Men Only": inter-	New England Town Meet-	Dean Dickens, songs
8:45 company; guest	questions and answers	views; music	ing: "What Shall We	News commentator
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Do About Civil Serv-	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson quiz	ice?"	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	National Defense Con-	"Fibber McGee": com-	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; J. Szigeti	ference talks	edy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance":	Bob Hope; Rosalind Rus-	Canadiens, hockey	Tribute dinner to Doro-
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	sell; music	Jack Fisher's Orch.	thy Thompson
10:30 Jack Berch's Boys	"Rhythm School": popu-	"Uncle Ezra"	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	lar variety	Kemper Song Stories	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"	"Evening Vespers"
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"	"Evening Vespers"

Are you the man...
or woman...or child?



NATIONWIDE SEARCH
to find one American
who has not benefited by aluminum

Somewhere in the United States there may be such a person. We want to find him.

He will be a very curious fellow. Among other things, he

. . . must never have ridden in an automobile
. . . nor have chewed a stick of gum
. . . nor have listened to a radio
. . . nor have used a telephone.

He has never received an air-mail letter, and he has never turned in a fire alarm.

Any man, woman, or child who *has* ever done one of these things has benefited personally from aluminum, and from the part this company has had in its development.

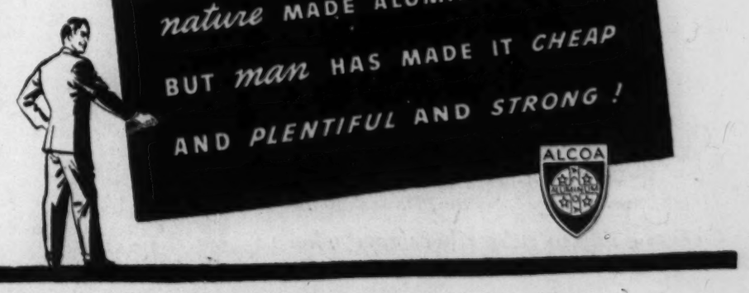
One cent buys you a better protected stick of gum because we have made aluminum foil cheap enough to wrap a penny product.

Your gasoline dollar goes a lot farther because we have made aluminum so strong and so cheap that most automobiles use aluminum pistons as a matter of course.

We like to sum up our fifty years' work in eight words: *We have made aluminum cheap, plentiful, and strong.* You may never have bought a single ounce of aluminum; yet you benefit every day by the aluminum other people have bought for you.

If any part of these few paragraphs seems at all far-fetched; if you honestly feel that you, or any person you know has not been benefited by aluminum, we would like to hear from you.

Aluminum Company of America, 1926 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



Canadian Colleges Monopolize Hockey Lead—Rangers Are Idle—Green Out Front

Toronto, McGill, Queen's Tie For First in Triple I League

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	W	L	For	Agst	Pts
Toronto	3	0	26	6	6
McGill	3	0	19	5	6
Queen's	3	2	22	15	6
Harvard	2	1	10	15	4
Princeton	2	2	20	16	4
Dartmouth	1	2	7	7	2
Yale	1	3	10	25	2
Montreal	0	5	13	38	0

Results Jan. 20
Queen's 6, Montreal 3.

Results Jan. 21
McGill 7, Queen's 3.
Princeton 12, Yale 1.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Until Friday, at least, there will be no change in the Triple I Hockey League as it shapes up this morning, for that is the first and only day this week on which there is scheduled a league game.

Right now, Toronto, McGill, and Queen's are in a three-way tie for first. After Friday night, however, Toronto will probably be out in front, following its affair at Kingston, Ontario, with Queen's. This seems to be the year for the Varsity Blue to challenge the supremacy of the McGill Redmen, and no less an authority than Coach Eddie Jeremiah of Dartmouth figures Toronto is due.

Jerry's team, Quadrangular League championship defender, received a rude jolt this past week when the smartly coached Junior Olympics served up a 6-to-5 defeat. The Indians have until Feb. 8 to think that one over when they meet Boston College at Hanover.

Dartmouth's surprise, however, was not as great as Yale's, which found itself on the very short end of a 1-to-12 score last week with the Princeton Tiger on the other end. Whether Murray Murdoch's supposedly fast, tricky, etc., team can overcome the loss to its prestige will be seen when the Elis travel to Canada Feb. 3-4 to face Queen's and Toronto.

Harvard faces the longest lay-off of the Quad League rivals. It will play its first game following mid-year's Feb. 11 with the St. Nicholas Hockey Club of New York, and its first league game Feb. 15 when it entertains Dartmouth at the Garden. And between now and the 15th, it would behoove Coach Jeremiah to polish up his defense. Against the Juniors, while the Indians' offense clicked, their defense was spotty. Dartmouth, by virtue of being defending champions, still retains the right to be rated as favorite—but that Harvard-Dartmouth affair will be one to see.

Selkirk Ready to Hustle

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—There is a place on the New York Yankee bench awaiting Charlie Keller, the hard-hitting rookie outfielder, if George "Twinkletoes" Selkirk has sized up the situation correctly.

He'll be fighting for a place along with Joe Di Maggio, Tom Henrich and me, and he'll have to do some fighting," promised Selkirk, who had to fill Babe Ruth's shoes when he became a Yankee regular.

"I'm looking for an unusually good year myself. I had a tough break last year when Frank Crosetti and I collided. That slowed me up a lot, but I'm back in top shape now and I'll stay that way."

Playing in 99 games, the outfielder had a batting average of .254. He hit 10 homers.

As for the American League race, "I can't see anything but another pennant for the Yankees because we'll be better and stronger than ever," Selkirk declared.

"Joe Gordon will be better with a year in the majors under his belt. Wes Ferrell will be an added asset to our mound staff. Lou Gehrig undoubtedly will go better this year than last year. Lefty Gomez can be counted on for another good season and of course Red Ruffing will come along with his usual 18 or 20 victories.

"We'll have Buddy Rosar and Keller, the two Newark flashes, up this year, but I don't think we'll need them."

This will be Selkirk's sixth year with New York.

Yankee Contracts in Mail

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—The world champion New York Yankees have taken the first step toward what the baseball world expects will be their fourth straight American League pennant.

Contracts for the 1939 season have been sent out to 35 players and three coaches. Fourteen are newcomers from the Yanks' minor league farms at Newark and Kansas City. One, Pitcher Oral Hildebrand, is a recent importation from the St. Louis Browns. The rest are holdovers.

Generally, the salary scale mentioned in the contracts was higher, particularly for fellows like Bill Dickey, Joe Gordon, Joe Di Maggio, Red Ruffing and Lefty Gomez, who spark-plugged the club to its record-smashing accomplishments of last season.

An experienced staff of able sports commentators gives Monitor readers adequate coverage of world and local athletic events. An exceptionally clean, fair, daily feature in the Boston and New England Edition.

- By-Plays
- From Sports Sidelines
- And Speaking Of—
- Chess

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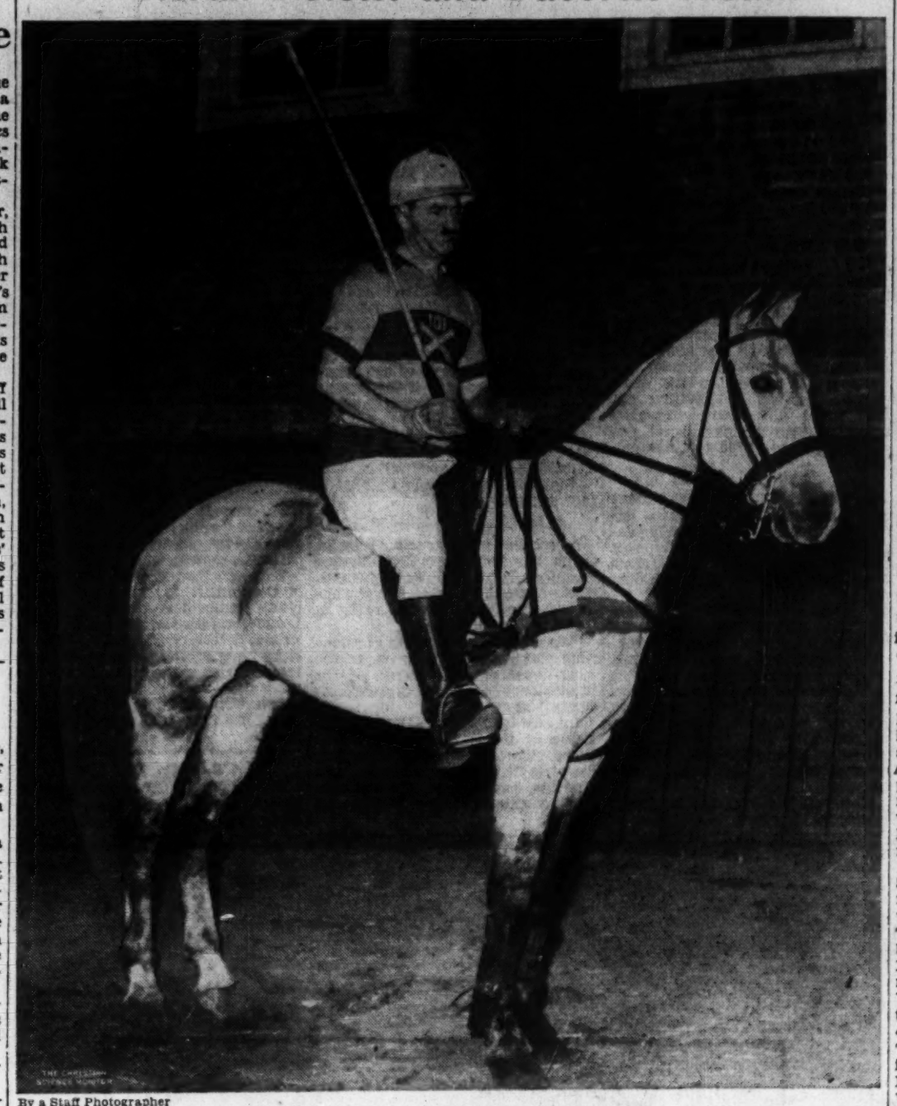
Veteran Poloist and Favorite Mount



By a Staff Photographer

Major General Daniel C. Needham

Veteran Commander of the 26th Division on his favorite horse, Maxie. The Army officer is a local favorite, playing regularly at the Commonwealth Armory and Maxie is a veteran in polo circles as well as his rider.

Mallet Shots

Harvard's varsity polo trio experienced its third successive defeat in a fast action game with the Ramblers Saturday night at the Commonwealth Armory. Giving the Ramblers a handicap of two, Harvard soon evened up the score and throughout the game the teams maintained a parity in goal-scoring, until, in an overtime period, the Ramblers gained the decisive point, leaving the score at 13 to 12.

Fans who want to see an exhibition of consistent hitting and goal-scoring, combined with the hardest type of riding, may well watch Leo Boyle, who scored seven goals in Saturday's game.

In Class B the Artillery eclipsed Mayfair in a four-period game ending with the score of nine to three. In Class C Harvard's Freshmen won their first victory in a five-to-four score over the Cossacks, a service team.

An undefeated Yale continued its lead in the Intercollegiate brackets with a 17-to-9 victory over Princeton Saturday. Alan Corey led the Yale attack, making nine of the goals, four of them in the first period. This is the third successive victory for the New Haven trio.

Sporting Around the Hub

Cooney Returns Signed Contract

The quiet but capable Johnny Cooney, who did almost everything except sweep the dugout at National League Field last season, today sent in his signed 1939 contract to the Bees. The veteran is wintering, as usual, in Florida, and at present is tutoring at Joe Stripp's baseball school in Orlando. Johnny says they have 135 boys in uniform at Tinker Field, training base for the Washington Senators.

Cooney last season was more valuable to the Bees in his utility role than were several of the regulars. He played all three outfield positions at various times, filled in at first base and also did pinch hitting. His home is in Sarasota.

Over the week end, Jim Turner, Al Lopez and Tony Cuccinello mailed their signed contracts to the Beehive.

That 12-to-1 drubbing Yale's varsity hockey team suffered at the hands of Princeton Saturday is the worst since the Elis have met the Tigers, as far as our records show. It compares with the 11-to-0 beating administered by Harvard in 1936.

As a result of the game, Princeton climbed into a three-way tie for first with Harvard and Dartmouth in the Quad League. The highly touted Yale sextet has yet to win a game.

Following its one-point loss to Brown last week, Harvard's varsity swimming team was no doubt happy that its first league meet does not arrive until Feb. 11. By that time, Jim Curwen may be eligible, and be good for upwards of 10 points a meet. Four of the league teams have already entered the lists, the scores: Columbia 46, Penn 29; Yale 43, Columbia 32, and Penn 40, Dartmouth 35.

Invasion of Maine was not too successful for Northeastern's hoop team, which lost to Colby 51-to-31 Saturday. Out of three games the Huskies won one, lost two.

Rhode Island Rams did quite a lot of things on the basketball court Saturday. They beat Connecticut State 76 to 62, strengthened their hold on first place in the New England College Conference Basketball League, won their eleventh straight game of the season, and ran their string of consecutive victories to 20.

The Mass. Golf Association announced that the Open Championship will be played at the Worcester Country Club, June 26 and 27. This will be the fourth time at Worcester. Earlier winners at Worcester were Jesse Guilford in 1919, Donald Vinton in 1926 and Wiffy Cox in 1931.

The Big Green hockey players recovered sufficiently from their defeat at the hands of the Junior Olympics Friday night, 6-5, to whip Williams at Williamstown, Saturday, 6-3.

Olympics Rest in Last Place; Play-Off Berths to Canadians

Canadian teams in the Provincial Hockey League ought to feel pretty proud of themselves today. With the curtain about to ring down on the season, they have assured the Boston Olympics of last place in the standings and have definitely shut them out of any play-off berth.

But one day possibly tomorrow or possibly not until the play-offs begin—the Canadians will wake up to what they have done. By devious means, not the last of which is one-sided officiating on their home rinks, they have brought it upon themselves.

Cornwall, Valleyfield, Sherbrooke, Lachine, Shawinigan Falls—all realize by this time that Boston is the only place in which they make real money. The Garden holds nearly five times as many persons as their largest rink, and the play-off pot on this end would not be unwelcome.

Yet every time the Olympics have gone to Canada this season, they have been met with a reception that has seen them lose seven games, tie one, and win one. And you may take the word of one who has seen a couple of games across the border, the refereeing is worse than bad. No team which can win five, tie one, and lose 10 games at home can be as bad as that record would indicate.

Maybe some of the trouble this year lies in the league scoring system. The locals receive three points for winning games at home, and two on the road. The Canadian teams receive two points for any game they win at home or on the road, except when they play Boston in Canada. Then they receive four points.

None of the teams was willing to make any concessions in the matter of officiating when the Olympics came to town. Those four points looked too big. As a consequence the O's played six men against eight, and naturally lost. The one tie they were able to gain was in overtime, and in a game where one of the officials did not know the rules.

Cornwall is currently leading the league, and stands a good chance of ending the season in that position. Second, third and fourth places are filled by Valley field, Sherbrooke, and Lachine respectively.

Over the week end, the Olympics, discouraged but still trying, dropped a 5-to-4 decision to Shawinigan Falls Saturday, and tied the visitors 1-to-1 in overtime Sunday. The locals were leading 1 to 0 with only 83 seconds to go when Coach Porky Gervais yanked his goalie to ice six forwards, who beat Ted Frazier after a short scrimmage. Ted played a bangup game all the way, and should in no way be blamed for that goal.

Coach Hago Harrington tried a shake-up of the locals, and put Russ Martin back on defense. Russ shaped up better there than he did at center. Jack Harris was returned to the first line with Frankie Spain and Paul Guibord, while Dick Lewis was put on the Junie Allen, Gerry Desrosiers wave. The third line saw Johnny Lax back at center between Jack Costello and Bob Jeremiah.

Cornwall is the next visitor to the Hub, and will play at the Arena Saturday and at the Garden Sunday. Following week end sees Valleyfield arrive for two games. The locals wind up their league season with a trip to Canada to play Shawinigan Falls and Sherbrooke Feb. 11-12.

G. C.

Weiland Handles Bruins on Bench

Cooney Weiland is a cocky individual today. He did not play in the 5-0 victory over Detroit last night. He had more important things to do—he ran the Bruins.

Up in the stands sat Art Ross while his assistant sat on the bench and made the moves. Manager Ross plans to let Cooney handle the team on occasions when he is not actually needed in uniform on the ice.

Bostonian Scores At Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 23 (AP)—H. Sherman Howes, of the Union Boat Club of Boston, today held the title of Atlantic Coast squash racquets champion.

Howes defeated the defending title-holder, Hunter Lott, Jr., of the Philadelphia Country Club, in straight sets yesterday, 15—5, 15—6, 16—13.

In winning the championship, Howes did not lose a single game throughout the tournament. He breezed through his semifinal match, defeating a teammate, Richard Wakeman, 15—7, 17—5, 15—9. Lott had to go five sets before disposing of Donald Frame, of New York, in the semifinal, 16—14, 12—15, 15—14, 12—15, 15—7.

A's Sign Gumpert

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Randy Gumpert, tall right-handed pitcher, is the first player for the Athletics to sign a 1939 contract.

Gumpert, a native of Monocacy Station, Pa., called at Shibe Park in person. He was farmed out to Williamsport in the Eastern League last year.

Quad Hockey League

	W	L	For	Agst	Pts
Harvard	1	0	5	3	2
Dartmouth	1	0	5	1	2
Princeton	1	1	14	6	2
Yale	0	2	3	17	0

Bruins Playing Two Games This Week in League

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This can be an important week for the Bruins.

They engage in two games while their closest rivals, the New York Rangers, impatiently stand by without competition. The standing today shows the local team to be holding first place with a four-point lead, but they have played one more game than the New Yorkers.

Should the Bruins win their two games this week and increase the lead margin from four to eight points, all will be comfortable. On the other hand, should the Bruins lost these two the Rangers will take the ice a week from tomorrow night with three more games to play than the Rossmen and with a string of home games they will be in a strategic position.

Hawks and Wings Easy

What could be more favorable to the Bruins this week would be for them to play Detroit and Chicago instead of Canadiens and Americans. The Bruins have won five games from Detroit this season and all four from Chicago. Against the team here tomorrow night, Canadiens, the local six has had no better than an even break in games played. Against Amerks, the team the Bruins play in New York next Sunday night, they have fared better, but with no pronounced superiority, having won three and lost two in five contests.

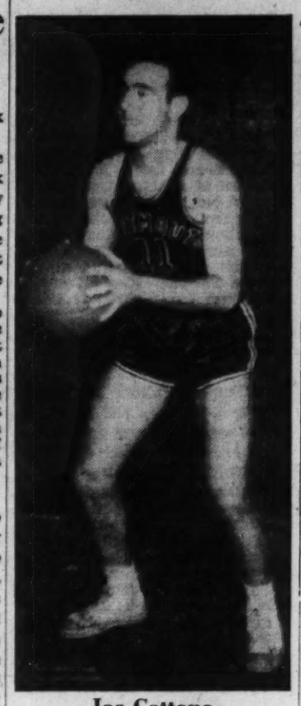
Last night the Bruins tacked a 5-0 defeat on the Red Wings, making five-straight victories against the Jack Adams crew this season. The shutout also brought the number to seven for Rookie Frankie Brimsek and gave him additional rights to a claim for the Georges Vezina trophy. In the five games the Bruins have won by scores of 4-1, 4-1, 2-0, 4-1 and 5-0. Tiny Thompson tended the net for Boston in the second 4-1 game and against Brimsek, in the other four, the Wings have totaled only two goals.

Canadiens Troublesome

Brimsek has been in the nets in all four games against the Canadiens. The Frenchmen have beaten him twice on Montreal ice, 2-0 and 1-0. He could not be held accountable in the Forum when, in two games, his team mates failed to get him a goal. The Bruins won the other two affairs, 3-2 and 1-0, and the latter was scored in Montreal and proved that the other results there might have been different had the rookie been given a goal to work upon.

Canadiens will show here tomorrow night without Georges Mantha, speedy left winger who figures greatly in the team attack. They carry five defensemen in Babe Siebert, Walter Buswell, S'ew Evans, Marvin Wentworth and Red Goupille. At present Toe Blake is rated the best forward on the team.

Dartmouth Only Unbeaten Team in Eastern League



Joe Cottone

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	3	0	148	109	1.000
Columbia	2	1	115	94	.667
Pennsylvania	2	2	153	150	.500
Cornell	2	2	137	141	.500
Princeton	1	2	97	94	.333
Harvard	1	2	98	129	.333
Yale	1	3	121	152	.250

Results Saturday
Dartmouth 58, Pennsylvania 46.
Yale 27, Princeton 26.
Columbia 37, Cornell 32.

Game next Saturday
Yale at Cornell.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—When it comes to deciding either of the title races in the East's two major basketball circuits, the coming week can be considered a total loss.

It is examination time, and as a result there are no games at all scheduled for the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference and only one for the Eastern Intercollegiate League. That brings together Yale and Cornell at Ithaca Saturday and for the present, at least, has no bearing upon the title.

Yale Wins First

Cornell, a pre-season choice to give Dartmouth a tussle, has lost two of its first four games and is tied with Pennsylvania for third place. Yale, at the bottom of the standing, gained its first victory last Saturday when it nosed out Princeton, 27-26.

Dartmouth, meanwhile, routed Penn, 58-46, as Gus (Swede) Broberg, sophomore scoring leader, tossed in 26 points. That made it three straight for the Indians, who trimmed Harvard Wednesday. Columbia, tied for the lead a week ago, lost to Princeton Wednesday, but came back to trim Cornell, 37-32, Saturday and take second place.

Carnegie Tech still has everything its own way in the conference as a result of the Skibos' victory over Penn State Tuesday, their fourth straight. Georgetown, out of conference competition, held second place as Temple's defending champions first lost to West Virginia then came back to score their first victory at Penn State's expense. The Techmen also hold the first two places in the individual scoring race as Capt. Bob Stark has 54 points and Gordon Combs 45.

A few of the teams from both circuits engage outside opponents this week, while some of the top-flight "independents" help keep the ball moving. Pennsylvania takes on Gettysburg and Army, which suffered its first defeat of the season from Ohio State last week. Three conference teams will be in action Saturday when Georgetown plays at Syracuse, Pittsburgh meets Duquesne and Penn State encounters Navy.

Garden Double-header

Two unbeaten New York teams, Long Island and St. John's, take on a pair of the mid-West's best small college teams, Toledo and De Paul, in a double-header at Madison Square Garden Friday.

Moving just as fast toward the individual title as his team is toward the league crown, Gus Broberg, Dartmouth's sensational sophomore, stepped into first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League's race for scoring honors in the past week.

Best performance for the Dartmouth lad to date was 26 points against Penn, Saturday night. This gave him a total of 46 points in three games and a four-point margin over Cornell's Jim Bennett, also a sophomore, for the league lead.

Broberg has 19 field goals and eight fouls, while Bennett has 18 two-masters and six fouls. Tony Mischo of Penn is third with 36 points on 10 field goals and 16 fouls, the latter mark high for the league. Broberg leads in field goals. Records of the leading scorers:

Player, Team—	Goals—Fld.	Foul	Pts.
Broberg, Dartmouth	19	8	46
Bennett, Cornell	18	6	42
Mischo, Pennsylvania	10	16	36
Medvedeff, Columbia	13	9	35
Diven, Pennsylvania	15	2	32
Schrieber, Penn	14	3	31
Foertsch, Cornell	3	12	30
Myers, Columbia	12	4	28
Heckel, Harvard	11	6	28
Cobb, Yale	12	4	28
Batchelder, Dartmouth	10	6	26
MacLeod, Dartmouth	10	6	26
Page, Yale	12	1	26
Ramsey, Cornell	11	4	26
Dudis, Dartmouth	8	8	24
Hobler, Princeton	11	1	23
Seeders, Pennsylvania	9	5	23
Lutz, Harvard	10	2	22
Erickson, Yale	7	7	21

Pittsburgh Heads For Spring Camp On Coast Feb. 28

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates, wrecked on the National League baseball shoals last year as they neared championship harbor, have passed out sailing orders for the 1939 voyage.

Vice-President Sam Watters announced the first members of the crew will leave for the San Bernardino, Calif., training base Feb. 28. They will include pitchers, catchers, team leaders and handlers. The rest will leave Pittsburgh March 7.

At the same time, the club announced a 29-game pre-season schedule, including 16 engagements with major league clubs and nine with class AA teams of the Pacific Coast League. Major newcomers on the barnstorming route are the New York Giants, Cleveland Indians and St. Louis Browns.

Besides Traynor, almost a dozen Bucs have signed 1939 contracts and with one or two exceptions the squad is expected to look the same as the one that finished last season in second place. The spring schedule includes:

March 18-19, Cubs at Los Angeles; 20, White Sox at San Bernardino; 21, Cubs at Los Angeles; 22, White Sox at Los Angeles; 24, Cubs at San Bernardino; April 4, 5, St. Louis at San Antonio; 6, White Sox at Sweetwater, Texas; 7, White Sox at Abilene, Texas; 8, Giants at Baton Rouge; 9, Cleveland at New Orleans; 10, White Sox at Texarkana; 11, White Sox at Paragould, Ark.; 13, White Sox at Owensboro, Ky.

American Olympic Committee Reports Encouraging Finance

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Though it has no intention of staying your hand on its course from pocketbook to collection box, the American Olympic Committee is pleased to report commendable progress in the financing of teams for the 1940 Games at St. Moritz, Switzerland, and Helsingsfors, Finland.

Nation-wide drives by such far-flung organizations as the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, in addition to separate campaigns by the individual sports committees, already have assured sufficient funds for all but one of the winter sports teams and promised more of the same for the summer teams.

Since the Winter Games come first on the calendar, financing of their teams was the more urgent problem. With the exception of the bobsledders, it is such no longer.

Provision for Skaters

The United States Figure Skating Association has agreed to underwrite its team of seven, to be chosen on the results of the present National Championships at St. Paul and the North American Championships at Toronto, Feb. 3-4. Collection boxes and the sale of pins and other emblems are bringing in the necessary cash for the speed skaters, eight of whom will be chosen to go abroad on the basis of tryouts which already have begun.

The Hockey Committee raised $1,250 through an exhibition game in Boston, is doing well with collections and sales and can, if it must, raise far more than needed by scheduling pre-Olympic exhibitions in Europe next winter.

Even the National Ski Association is planning to send a 20-man team to Europe, either to Oslo or to St. Moritz. That decision hinges on the outcome of next month's meeting of the International Ski Federation, which again will take up the question of whether coaches and instructors should be recognized as amateurs. If the Federation decides they should not be, then skiing will go back on the Olympic competitive program and the Americans will go to St. Moritz. If the Federation sticks to its previous ruling and decides they are amateurs, skiing will be merely an exhibition sport in the Olympics, and the Americans instead will compete in the World Championships at Oslo.

Reserve Fund Grows

The drive for winter sports funds has been so successful that the A. O. C. is sure it will have no difficulty in drumming up financial aid for track and field, swimming, rowing and the other summer sports. The major sports in this group, in fact, still have funds left over from the 1936 games at Berlin. But the A. O. C. hopes it will not be necessary to tap these reserves, since its chief aim is to build up a trust fund in each sport large enough to pay future teams' expenses out of the interest alone.

With this in mind, the A. O. C. would like to emphasize that all contributions still are being accepted gratefully and will be welcome as long as you care to send them.

Scottish Soccer

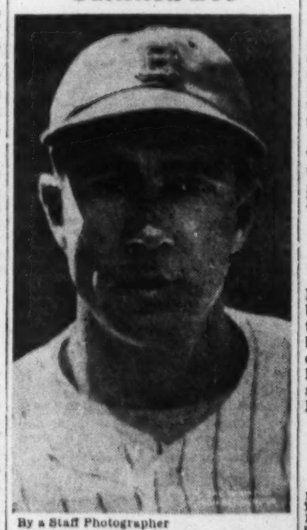
GLASGOW, Jan. 22 (CP)—East Fife, who last year made history by becoming the only Second Division team to capture the Scottish Football Cup, bowed out of this year's competition Saturday. Playing at home in the first round, the Methil squad was defeated 3-2 by Montrose, low placed eleven of the same group.

New England Intercollegiate Hockey League Standing

	W	L	For	Agst.	P. C.
New Hampshire	3	0	17	2	1.000
Boston College	2	0	15	3	1.000
Boston University	1	0	8	3	1.000
Bowdoin	3	1	19	5	.750
Northeastern	3	3	28	25	.500
Middlebury	1	2	5	22	.333
Colby	1	5	13	36	.167
M. I. T.	0	3	9	18	.000

Result, Jan. 20
Northeastern 4, Colby 1.

Satisfied Bee



By a Staff Photographer

Johnny Cooney

Veteran utility player of Boston Bees, who today signed his 1939 contract.

Events This Week

Monday, Jan. 23
Junior Olympics vs. Springfield at Garden. (Hockey.)
Amateur Boxing at Arena.

Tuesday, Jan. 24
Bruins vs. Canadiens at Garden. (Hockey.)
Ice Skating in afternoon and evening at Arena.

Thursday, Jan. 26
Boston Schoolboy Hockey at Arena in afternoon.
Commonwealth Figure Skating Club at Arena in evening.

Friday, Jan. 27
Ice Skating at Arena in morning and afternoon.
Bay State Hockey League, games at Arena in evening.

Saturday, Jan. 28
Springfield at Northeastern. (Basketball.)
Olympics vs. Cornwall at Arena. (Hockey.)
Prout Track Games at Garden.
Interscholastic Hockey League games at Arena in afternoon.

Sunday, Jan. 29
Olympics vs. Cornwall at Garden. (Hockey.)
Ice Skating at Arena in afternoon and evening.

Dr. Naismith Invited

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 23 (AP)—Dr. James Naismith, of the University of Kansas, who originated the game of basketball while he was a teacher at Springfield College back in 1897, has been invited to return here and attend the 15th annual New England Interscholastic Basketball Championship March 16-18. It will be the first time this tournament ever has been played in the home of the hoop game.

Pacific Coast Sidelines—Basketball Roundup—National League Hockey—Stead

Football Still a Major Topic of Conversation

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — (Will football never cease?) Football, with the post-season pro football game here still a major topic of conversation, appears certain to maintain interest until the results of the Feb. 9 meeting, in Chicago, of the pro National League are made public. At the expense of mid-winter sports which in previous years have had January and February all to themselves, football has drawn out its longest season, and if present plans are carried out, football will become practically an all-year sport, with the new season hinged on such a meeting as that of the pro team owners.

Feb. 9 is slated to become a red-letter day in pigskin history, for the Chicago meeting is to mull over the results of that Jan. 2 "pro-bowl" game here, and whatever the conclusions, all football will be affected.

Proved a Good Game

Most immediate effect will be whether such a championship game will be repeated, if so, how so; and if not, why not. In review, the New York Giants defeated the Green Bay Packers in New York to earn the right to meet an all-star aggregation here for a mythical championship in what proved to be the best game of football ever played, according to all weights of critics. The Giants rallied to win 13-10, thanks to the field-goal play. On the field, the game had everything that could be asked; the best players from several college generations and a raw day to keep them awake.

Outside the sidelines, however, the game was a flop, financially. Wrigley Field, the home of the Angel baseball team, was the gridiron, the only available site, since the collegiate conference won't allow the greensward of the ideal Olympic Stadium to be sullied by gold-tainted cleats. Only 15,000 fans showed up, more than half the seats remaining empty.

Poor Attendance

The poor attendance is blamed on several factors, listed by Braven Dyer, a "coaching" columnist of the Los Angeles Times, which sponsored the pro-bowl event.

1. Tickets were too high, being blunt $2 and $3. This scale was demanded by the National League, to prevent cheap seats from lowering the "quality of the game." Yet Mr. Dyer found that in the New York playoff, the Giants drew 48,000 (probably the biggest pro attendance on record) and reported a gross "gate" of but $68,000, indicating a scale far lower than the one required here before the League would let its team play.

2. The colleges are making a big mistake, declared Mr. Dyer on being interviewed, in refusing to face facts and allow the Olympic Stadium, or Coliseum, to be used for the good of the game, since pro play has become highly respectable as a major interest for so many college players after graduation. He is plugging for the use of the Coliseum, with a scale beginning with 30,000 seats, yes 30,000, at 15 cents each; on this base he believes a crowd of 75,000 can be attracted to the public-owned stadium which seats some 103,000.

Fans Wary

3. Football fans are still wary of "all-star" aggregations. Such a team usually has insufficient practice in playing together; and too many such teams have "hippodromed" games rather than played good football. Mr. Dyer believes the Los Angeles Bulldogs, that sensational eleven which in two years has not only had an undefeated season but has become one of the strongest in the nation, should have been the opponent; it has local interest, and like any organized league team it obviates the objection that it is a special pick-up squad. The management tried to overcome this objection by having strenuous drills for two weeks solid before the game. Publicity was turned on the fact that here was a chance to see many different stars who have been heroes for years on the nation's sports pages. But it wasn't enough to coax more than a comparative handful of fans out to the game. The "unusual" weather, being on the coldish side, was a minor factor in keeping fans next to their radios.

4. The ideal pro-bowl game can't result until there is a football "world series," in bringing together the champion of rival leagues. It is the National League in football which overshadows the American League, which did not have the caliber of competition in 1938-39 to outweigh the promise of an all-star team in its stead. Until that day arrives when the American League in football can offer major competition, it looks like the National League will have to suffer along with an All-American opposition for the final game of the season.

"World Series"

The game here was conceived by George Marshall and G. A. Richards, owners of the National League's Washington Redskins and Detroit Lions. They were aided by Tom Gallery, local sports promoter, who lined up the veteran daily to carry the brunt of exploitation. An appeal to the sentiments of fans was made in the statement that any profits would go to the Salvation Army. The fact that a single daily had a hand in the management was a factor which may have detracted from its general acceptance by the public; for it is a matter of record that events sponsored by individual newspapers, even though for commendable causes, receive short shrift in the hands of their rival publications. Certainly the Times in this instance is to be congratulated for its pioneering work; (just as is the Los Angeles Examiner to be congratulated for its "world's greatest" ski jump, whose second annual event, Jan. 22, gratified a new group of fans).

No "Proceeds"

After the game, the Salvation Army received word that there were no "proceeds," inasmuch as the cost of keeping two teams in training for so long had eaten up at least as much money as the hardy fans had clinked down at the gate, according to Mr. Dyer.

So if the National League needs any expert advice on Feb. 9, they can get it from those local experts who agree that the annual pro-bowl idea can become an annual institution of great benefit and success if low-cost admissions are allowed, if there are plenty of seats available, if the Bulldogs have a good enough season to warrant their being the host (like a western host team in the collegiate Rose Bowl even though defeated in conference play), and if civic support becomes widespread, with all due credit to such sponsoring organizations as the Times' sports department headed by Bill Henry.

Robert K. Shellaby

Belgium's Best —By Pap'

Josef MOSTERT
—BELGIUM'S MILE ACE IS HERE TO MATCH STRIDES WITH OUR BEST RUNNERS ON THE BOARDS THIS WINTER
NO WIND, NO DUST— AH, THIS IS FINE !!
MOSTERT HOLDS THE WORLD MARK FOR THE 3/4-MILE RUN - 3:00.4
!!
HE MAY MAKE IT INTERESTING FOR THE LADS IF HE LEARNS TO RUN ON THE BOARDS—HE HAS RUN THE 1,500 METERS IN 3:50
PAP'

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Many invitations were extended to European aces to compete in the indoor track features here this winter, but only Josef Mostert, Belgium's fine miler, accepted. Sydney Wooderson pleaded business demands. Several stars were forced to pass up the opportunity to run here because of the threat of war abroad. Others, apparently, just weren't interested.

In Mostert, track enthusiasts will have an opportunity to see the second-best foreign miler in action. On two occasions last summer Mostert ran second to Wooderson. At Oslo, Josef was timed at 3:50 for the 1,500 meters behind Sydney and in the European championships at Paris he finished on the heels of the British ace.

The Belgian runner made a favorable impression when he raced here last summer. In the Princeton invitation meet, his 4:11 mile was good enough only to place him fourth. Glenn Cunningham won in 4:08. Cunningham beat him again in Buffalo in a 1,500-meter run.

Mostert holds the world record for the three-quarter-mile run, 3:00.4.

While the European runner has had no actual experience in board track running, he apparently felt quite at home in his early workouts on Columbia University's outdoor board track. Mostert had done a bit of practicing on the hard board bicycle track in Brussels just to get the feel of the thing. The nearest he came to racing was to attempt time trials.

Mostert was pleasantly surprised to find our board tracks springy and made of soft pine which permits the use of short spikes. Once he learns the trick of running the turns without losing momentum he should give a fair account of himself. His plans call for his appearance in four major indoor meets.

—Pap'

Lowly Sextets See Hopes Dim As Teams Fail

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	19	7	1	73	32	39
Rangers	16	7	3	74	48	35
Americans	12	9	7	69	74	31
Toronto	11	13	4	63	67	26
Chicago	9	14	5	56	70	22
Detroit	9	15	4	57	75	22
Canadiens	6	17	6	57	93	18

Results Jan. 21

Toronto 7, Americans 2.

Results Jan. 22

Boston 5, Detroit 0.
Rangers 7, Canadiens 3.
Americans 1, Chicago 1, overtime.

Managing a major league hockey team in these days is a life devoid of peace and quiet. One game the team seems to be in stride and hope soars to vision of a winning streak and the very next game the other fellow hits stride and the hopes go down in flat tire style.

Canadiens and Detroit, trailing in the present seven-club race, beat Bruins and Rangers last Thursday. That was an exceedingly hopeful sign for Cecil Hart and Jack Adams, and they faced the week end in a cheery mental state. They aimed to continue the good work and get up in the race. They exchanged opponents and last night the Bruins dashed the Wings 5 to 0 and Rangers raced through the ambitions of Canadiens 7 to 3. This morning they start all over.

Amerks Bow to Leafs

Other games over the week end saw Manager Red Dutton, like Adams and Hart, receive shocks. Amerks had done pretty well having won one and tied two in their last three games. Saturday night they were crushed by the Maple Leafs in Toronto, 7 to 2, but recovered a little in holding the Chicago Black Hawks 1 to 1 in Chicago.

Out in Detroit Tiny Thompson, former Bruin goalie, lost his third-straight game to his former team mates. He held the powerful Bruins at bay for two periods and when the visitors scored twice within the first five minutes of the third period and the Wings opened up to retaliate the B's got three more counters. Charley Sands counted twice, Schmidt, Dumart and Conacher once. The Dumart goal was a penalty shot, the first in two years in the N. H. L.

Offensive Hockey

In New York the Canadiens, missing some of their regulars, attempted to play offensive hockey with the well-balanced Rangers and did pretty well for two periods. The score was 4-3 in favor of Rangers going into the third session. Haynes, Trudel and Mondou counted for Canadiens; Mac Colville with two and Neil Colville, Shibicky, Allen, Watson and Lynn Patrick beat Cude once.

Parsons, Drillon, Romnes, Davidson, Apps and Kelly tallied the Toronto goals Saturday night against Amerks with Nels Stewart and Lorne Carr registering for the Amerks. Last night Nels Stewart scored again for Amerks and the goal evened up for a first period red light of Mush March. The 1 to 1 tie last night gave the Black Hawks undisputed possession of fifth place with Detroit dropping back to sixth.

W. M.

Examinations Slow Down College Basketball Races

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Mid-year examinations, which can wreck a fine team if one star gets hopelessly tangled up with calculus or ancient Oriental literature, staring the coaches right in the face, the National basketball situation today presents a vastly different picture from that of a week ago.

Such top-flight teams as Minnesota, Nebraska, Baylor, Rice, Utah, Washington State, Kentucky and Davidson were knocked temporarily or permanently out of the picture in the various Conference races. During the coming week comparatively few games are listed in the major court circuits as the players turn their attention to exams.

Dartmouth on Top

Holding their places at the tops of the outstanding leagues and Conferences through the past week were Dartmouth, Eastern Intercollegiate League, Carnegie Tech, Eastern Intercollegiate Conference; Missouri, Big Six; Oklahoma Aggies, Missouri Valley Conference; Wake Forest, Southern Conference; Colorado, Rocky Mountain Big Seven, and California and Washington in the two divisions of the Pacific Coast Conference.

The brilliant Illinois team, led by Pick Dehner and Bill Hapac, forged to the top of the Big Ten with a 37-34 victory over Wisconsin Saturday, fourth in five starts, after Minnesota's one-point loss to Northwestern last Monday dropped the Gophers out of the lead.

Alabama retained its place as favorite in the Southeastern Conference with a triumph over Vanderbilt, although Georgia Tech, with two victories and no defeats, held the technical lead. Alabama has lost once in seven games. Kentucky, a strong pre-season favorite, was knocked off by Tennessee in its first start.

Pacific Coast Race

The Pacific Coast situation is similar. In the southern section, California whipped Stanford for its third straight triumph, but the Bears still have not met Southern California. Washington, showing surprising strength, made it four straight victories in the northern division, while Oregon, the defending champion, took a two-game "crucial" series from Washington State to knock the Cougars out of the picture.

Briefly, here is the situation in other major circuits:

Eastern League—Dartmouth, with sophomore Gus (Swede) Broberg performing brilliantly, made it three straight against Harvard and Penn. Columbia suffered its first league defeat last week, but remained the only current challenger.

Eastern Conference — Carnegie Tech edged out Penn State for its fourth successive triumph, then began its mid-year rest while Temple, 1938 champion, first lost to West Virginia then beat Penn State. Georgetown, idle all week, is the leading threat. No games scheduled this week.

Minnesota Active

Big Ten—Although beaten, Minnesota may go back on top tonight when the Gophers, now tied for second with Indiana, play the pace-setting Illini at Minneapolis. Ohio State, with two wins and one loss, also is in the running.

Big Six: Kansas stepped into the picture with two triumphs although the Jayhawks have little chance to retain the title. Kansas took Missouri, but the Tigers came back to beat Nebraska and stay in front, with Iowa State as runner-up.

Missouri Valley: Oklahoma Aggies, alone in front, were idle. Creighton was left alone in second as Drake whipped Grinnell.

Southwest: Southern Methodist took the undisputed conference lead by polishing off Rice, 33-31 Friday, then beating Texas A. and M. Saturday. Texas, the pre-season favorite, dropped Baylor out of the undefeated class.

Big Seven: Colorado and Wyoming remained unbeaten and come together to settle matters Friday. Colorado knocked off Utah State while Brigham Young gave Utah its first defeat. A threatened player strike at Wyoming, involving Lew Young, star center, has blown over.

Southern Conference: Wake Forest downed North Carolina for its seventh victory in eight starts as North Carolina State trimmed Davidson. Maryland moved into second place with The Citadel and Washington and Lee close behind. In both southern circuits, eight teams qualify for the tournament which decides the championship at the end of the campaign.

Women Golfers Must Pay Expenses The U. S. Golf Association Warns

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 23 (AP)—The women golfers who follow the winter circuit of invitational tournaments in the mid-South and Florida must pay their own expenses, the United States Golf Association has warned.

Edward L. Cheyney, of Cleveland, chairman of the U. S. G. A. amateur status committee, has written letters of admonition to many prominent players and operators of hotels and resorts which sponsors the invitational tournaments.

Rumors Apparent

Cheyney said rumors reached the U. S. G. A. that some of the women linksmen had accepted, directly or indirectly, traveling and hotel expenses "besides other prerequisites which are said to have been available to a few of the outstanding women golfers."

"This committee is very definitely of the opinion that such infractions of the amateur rule as have occurred are in most cases due to a lack of understanding of the amateur definition rather than to any deliberate attempt to evade it," he wrote.

"Irrespective of the committee's opinion on this matter, however, it is the duty of the committee to deny amateur status to any golfer whose conduct renders her ineligible and it intends to perform that duty in every case where knowledge of infractions come to it."

Letter of Warning

Cheyney said the letter was not pointedly directed at any one player, but was being sent to a number of the more skillful women players "as an admonition, not as an accusation."

Letters of a similar nature, and asking their co-operation, were sent to many hotels and resorts in the Mid-South and Florida.

At Chapel Hill, Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, National champion in 1937, said she had received a copy of Cheyney's letter and was "glad the amateur situation as applied to special hotel rates, etc., will be clarified by the U. S. G. A."

At Pinehurst, however, Charlotte Glutting, a member of the American Curtis Cup team, sounded a different note.

"For some unknown reason the girls in this country who keep the game of golf in the headlines are all on the thin side, financially speaking," she said.

"Five out of the six players on the American team in 1938 are so broke that it is a real struggle for them to play golf at all.

"Take the big names out of golf and what have you got? . . . There are two solutions, either the amateur restrictions should be eased considerably, or every woman's tournament in the country should be open to pros and amateurs alike."

U.S. Champions Toronto Bound

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23 (AP)—Several of the champions crowned in the National figure skating championships concluded here Saturday night, are expected to represent the United States in the North American tournament in Toronto, Ont., Feb. 3 and 4.

A committee of the United States Figure Skating Association will meet soon to pick the team to compete against Canada's best for North American titles in the sport, Joseph K. Savage of New York is association president.

Lee Wins Again

Robin Lee, St. Paul, and Joan Tozzer, Boston, men's senior and women's senior champions, respectively, are expected to be invited to participate on the United States team.

Lee won the title in his division for a fifth straight year here Saturday night and Miss Tozzer won her second straight National title.

Winner of the junior division titles in the National tournament were Gretchen Merrill, Boston, in the ladies' singles, and Arthur R. Vaughn, Jr., Philadelphia, in the men's, both of whom will advance into senior competition in future tournaments as a result.

Miss Nichols Victor

National titles went to Robert Specht, Chicago, in the men's novice class; Betsy Nichols, Boston, in the ladies' novice class; Betty Lee Bennett and John Kinney, Seattle, in the junior pairs; Miss Tozzer and M. Bernard Fox, Boston, in the senior pairs; Nettie C. Prantel, Marjorie Parker, George Bolters and Joseph K. Savage, New York, fours, and Sandy MacDonald and Harold Hartshorne, New York, dance.

Handicap Race To Phil Graves

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Victory eluded Archie San Romani for the third time this season as he trailed Phil Graves of the New York A. C. in the feature mile race at the Grover Cleveland-Osceola Club indoor track meet at the Seventh Regiment Armory Saturday night.

Making his first mile start of the winter, the former Kansan spotted Graves a 28-yard handicap. He had made most of it when Graves uncorked a final sprint that opened up a 12-yard gap at the finish. Lieut. Richard Bauer, former West Point star now competing for the Shore A. C. of Elberton, N. J., was third. The winner's time was 4:17.2. San Romani was the only scratch runner and was closed in 4:19.

John Boricon, National pentathlon champion from the Shore A. C., won the major scratch event on the program when he galloped to an easy victory in the 600-yard invitation. In the leisurely time of 1:17.1, Boricon won by eight yards over Bob Souvetts, Bethany College (W. Va.) sophomore. Jack Harley of the Lenox Hill A. A., New York, was third.

Joe McCluskey, New York A. C. veteran, finished far out of the running in his two-mile specialty as he started from scratch and gave away big handicaps. Making his first start since he was hurt in the Sugar Bowl Meet at New Orleans, McCluskey finished sixth. The race was won by his teammate, Joe Rafferty, who had a 50-yard handicap. Victor Dyrgall of the Millrose A. A., New York, outlasted Robert Conkling of Manhattan College in a duel for second place.

For the second year, New York University won the Governor Lehman Team Trophy with 19 points to 18 for St. John's University.

England Wins Test

DURBAN, South Africa, Jan. 23 (AP)—England won the third game in the test cricket matches with South Africa today, by an innings and 13 runs. The first two contests in the five-game series were drawn.

Metz Wins at San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Coming from behind in a thrilling uphill battle, Dick Metz of Chicago defeated Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., 1 up yesterday in the 36-hole final of the $5,000 San Francisco match play open golf tuornament.

The victory was worth $1,000 to Metz and was his second major tournament win within a week. Last Monday he won the $5,000 Oakland 72-hole open in an 18-hole playoff with E. J. Harrison of Oak Park. That feat netted him $1,200.

For 23 holes yesterday Metz trailed Smith, who received $500. Twice he was 3 down, at the fourth and 13 holes. At the ninth he was 1 down and at the 18th, 2 down.

Metz fought on with determination. At the 24th hole he squared the match, while a gallery of some 3,000 spectators gave him a rousing cheer. He took the next two holes with birdies, but lost the 27th to Smith's birdie, to be 1 up as they passed the three-quarters mark.

He had turned the third nine in 33, two under par for the Lakeside Course, and appeared on his way to a certain win. The picture changed twice, however. Smith evened matters on the 28th, yielded two more holes to Metz, then squared it again at the 34th.

The turning point of the match came on the next hole. Metz hit a five-foot putt into the cup to go 1 up. The last was halved.

Metz's iron shots to the green proved the determining factor. He was straight to the pin, meanwhile knocking in his share of putts. Smith's ball landed in traps frequently and his usually reliable putter failed to function at critical times.

For 225 holes played here and in Oakland, Metz was 18 under par. He was 11 under for 135 holes in the San Francisco tournament.

Smith qualified with a 72-71—143. He defeated Earl Fry, Alameda, 1 up in the first round; Charles Congdon, Tacoma, Wash., 3 and 2 in the second round; Leonard Dodson, Springfield, Mo., 4 and 3 in the quarter finals and Ben Coltrin, San Francisco, 2 and 1 in the eighteen hole semi-finals.

Metz qualified with a 69-73—142. In turn he eliminated Jimmy Hines, Lakeville, N. Y., 4 and 3; Art Doering, Chicago amateur, 2 and 1; Sam Byrd, Philadelphia, 4 and 3 and Marvin Ward, Oympia, Wash., amateur, 3 and 2.

Grant Wins Again

MONTREAL, Jan. 23 (CP)—Robert Grant, 3rd, of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, gained his third successive Canadian racquets title yesterday with a 15—4, 15—5, 15—5 victory over his clubmate Clarence C. Pell. Grant later paired with Pell to defeat C. G. Benson and G. D Huband of Montreal 15—5, 15—9, 15—11, 18—17 in the doubles final.

Budge Wins Sixth Straight

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23 (AP)—Don Budge downed Elly Vines, 6—2, 6—2, Saturday, running his string to six straight in their cross-country tennis tour.

College Polo

Army 19, Norwich 5.
Yale 17, Princeton 9.
Cornell 18, Boulder Brook P. C. 10.
Ramblers 13, Harvard 12.

College Hockey

McGill 7, Queen's 3.
Middlebury 3, Norwich 2.
Princeton 12, Yale 1.
Army 10, Union 0.
Dartmouth 6, Williams 3.
Lafayette 5, Penn State 4.

College Wrestling

Yale 24, Cornell 6.
Columbia 20, Pennsylvania 14.
Temple 21, Lafayette 18.
Penn State 17, Princeton 11.
Williams 22, Springfield 8.

College Rifle Result

Yale 1,366; Coast Guard 1,346.
Connecticut State 1,300; R. I. State 1,256.

College Ski Meet

Cornell 1,097.22, Penn State 991.22.

And Talking of . . . Olympics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sites for the Sights

LONDON—It may come as a paradoxical surprise to you to learn that the program of the 1940 Olympic Games at Helsingfors, Finland, is to be larger, as well as smaller, than that of the last mammoth show in the series at Berlin three years ago. The Germans put on 129 different competitions, while the Finns are organizing 132. But whereas the 1936 program was divided into 20 sections for competitive sport, the 1940 schedule comprises only 16. As follows:

Track and field athletics, Swimming, Association Football, Rowing, Cycling, Fencing, Boxing, Wrestling, the Modern Pentathlon, Yachting, Shooting, Weight-lifting, Canoeing, Gymnastics, Horsemanship and Gliding. With 15 competitions in the arts and two demonstrations of national sports, one of which is likely to be "pesapallo," the Finnish version of Baseball. The opening ceremony is to take place at Helsinki Stadium on the afternoon of Saturday, July 20, and the closing ceremony in the same setting on Sunday, August 4.

Stadium Opened Last June

This Stadium is the pride of sporting Finland. It was formally declared open on June 12 last year, and the designers of it had the prophetic foresight to leave, opposite the Tribune of Honor, what you might term an "Olympic gap," ready to be turned into accommodation for spectators in the event of Finland having to organize a festival in the Olympic cycle.

Well, when the Japanese relinquished the honor of promoting the 1940 Olympics at Tokyo, Finland's opportunity came right along. And, by 1940—in fact, by August this year—the Helsinki Stadium will be able to hold 63,000 spectators. Near by is the Fairs Hall, capable of seating 9,000 spectators for the wrestling, weight-lifting and boxing. Architecturally, the Stadium already furnishes one Olympic "record," the Marathon Tower, 73 meters high (approximately 240 feet), beating the corresponding edifice at Berlin by precisely one meter.

The Olympic fencing competitions are to take place at the Westend Lawn Tennis Club, about 15 minutes journey out of Helsinki. This is altogether a delightful spot, with amenities that include restaurants and a swimming pool. The swimming section of the Modern Pentathlon competition will take place in this pool, but the Olympic swimming and diving championships proper are to be decided in a new Swimming Stadium that is to be built less than half a mile away from the Helsinki Stadium. This is to be composed of four outdoor pools—one measuring 50x20 meters for the racing, another 20x20 meters for the diving and the other two being shallow tanks for the use of children. Stands are planned for 12,000 spectators.

Velodrome Handy

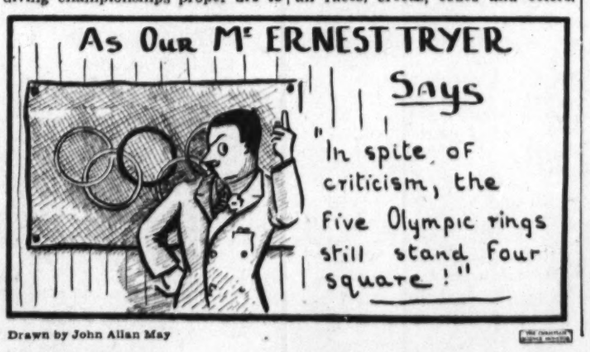
The arena for equestrian events is also to be situated only about half a mile away from the Olympic Stadium, and the course for the cross-country ride will be laid out in the woods and fields that surround Helsinki. One of the characteristics of the Finnish capital is the absence of suburbs. You step out of the town straight into the country. Cyclists will find the 1940 velodrome easy of access, for it is to be close to the Olympic Village at Käpylä about 3½ kilometers from the Olympic Stadium. Ten thousand spectators will be able to watch the wheelers racing on a banked cement track.

Rowing and canoeing are to take place in the Bay of Taivallahti, amid the many islands of the Helsinki Archipelego, and the yachting regatta in the region of the Harmaja lighthouse, where conditions of wind and water are accounted exceptionally favorable for sailing.

The Association Football games will be played in the Olympic Stadium, at Pallokentta and at various provincial towns, while the shooting competitions will, of course, be decided at the far-famed Malmi ranges, where the world's championships were held so successfully in August 1937. The Soaring Flight competitions are to be conducted at Jämijärvi.

In this way, the inevitably elaborate Olympic scene is being set. And a very pleasant scene, indeed, does it promise to be. Invitations have been sent out to sixty nations, asking them to send teams, and Finland is looking forward with the liveliest pleasure to promoting a festival worthy of the great Olympic traditions established since the modern revivals of the Ancient Greek games were inaugurated at Athens in 1896.

International political discord has, from time to time, had its impact on these peace-promoting festivals. But their foundations are embedded in a good intention and, in spite of criticism on various points, they grow steadily in social significance as rallying points for the youth of all races, creeds, codes and colors.



Drawn by John Allan May

Eddie Schroeder Comes Back For Olympic Berth

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Jan. 23 (AP)—In a startling reversal of form, Eddie Schroeder, Chicago ice speed skating veteran, yesterday bettered his own American mark for the 5,000-meter route to capture a place on an Olympic team for the third successive time.

Schroeder, who finished an unimpressive third in Saturday's first trial heat, came up yesterday with an 8m. 55.9s. performance which gave him an average time six-tenths of a second better than that of Delbert Lamb, Milwaukee Olympic veteran, second in the final standings for the event.

Lamb, paired with Charles Leighton of Minneapolis, was clocked yesterday in 9m. 03.4s., two-tenths of a second slower than Lamb's mark of Saturday, when Schroeder did only 9m.09.4s. on wet ice. An overnight cold snap improved the Fowler Lake course materially.

Second to Schroeder yesterday was George Wallace, machinist estimater from San Francisco, Calif., who turned in an 8m. 56.5s. heat, also better than Schroeder's mark of 8m. 57s. four years ago, when the Chicago stationary engineer captained the Olympic ice speed skaters. Aided by 9m. 11.5s. Saturday, Wallace finished fourth.

Third in final standings was Charles Leighton, Minneapolis, who had 8m. 58.3s. yesterday for an average of 9m. 03.65s. George Shimek, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, retained his position in fifth place with 9m. 07.1s., for a 9m. 11s. average.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Temple 31, Penn State 29.
Dartmouth 58, Pennsylvania 46.
Yale 37, Princeton 26.
Columbia 37, Cornell 32.
Notre Dame 72, Canisius 36.
De Paul 36, Villanova 29.
New York A. C. 45, Georgetown 43.
Ohio State 48, Army 39.
Illinois 37, Wisconsin 34.
Michigan 47, Iowa 32.
Navy 46, North Carolina 38.
Missouri 54, Nebraska 41.
Washington and Lee 66, Virginia Tech 29.
Clemson 43, Furman 31.
Alabama 30, Vanderbilt 24.
Tennessee 30, Kentucky 29.
Rice 44, Texas Christian 41.
Southern Methodist 40, Texas Aggies 29.
Utah 61, Denver 37.
Utah State 52, Colorado State 34.
U. C. L. A. 47, Loyola (Los Angeles) 32.
Oregon 35, Idaho 31.
Washington 30, Oregon State 20.
R. I. State 76, Conn. State 62.
Brown 38, Amherst 21.
Mass. State 32, Wesleyan 30.
Colby 51, Northeastern 31.
Stetson 48, Havana 35.
Maine 41, Bates 40.
Colgate 42, Union 27.
Springfield 36, Williams 26.
Stanford 39, San Francisco 29.

College Squash

Amherst 7, Wesleyan 3.
Yale 6, Princeton 3.

High Scoring In English Football

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP)—High scoring marked the fourth round of the English Football Cup competition Saturday.

With few exceptions, favorites entered the next stage, Everton blanking Doncaster Rovers, 8-0, and Wolverhampton Wanderers triumphing, 5-1, over Leicester City, their first-division opponent.

Preston North End, cupholder, shut out Aston Villa, 2-0, while Huddersfield Town, finalist at Wembley a year ago, upset Leeds United, 4-2. Another surprise was posted at Middlesborough, where Sunderland snatched a 2-0 verdict.

East Fife, which last year made history by becoming the first second-division team to capture the Scottish Football Cup, bowed out of this year's competition in the opening round. The Methil squad was defeated by Montrose, low-placed eleven of the same group.

Young Norwegian Leaps 151 Feet

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Jan. 23 (AP)—Torger Tokle, young Norwegian ski jumper who only recently came to the United States, stole the thunder of more famous ski riders Saturday in an invitation tournament.

Competing in class B, Tokle made the longest leaps of the day, 133 and 130 feet, to win with 149 points. Then in an exhibition leap he bettered by one foot the hill record of 151 feet established by Casper Oimoen. His brother, Kyrre Tokle, placed second to Torger in class B.

Class A honors went Carl Holmstrom, veteran Bear Mountain jumper, who concentrated on getting perfect form and scored 150.5 points with jumps of 128 and 132 feet.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Hockey Results Jan. 22

National League

New York Rangers 7, Montreal 3.
Boston 5, Detroit 0.
New York Americans 1, Chicago 1, tie.

International-American League

Springfield 2, New Haven 1.
Philadelphia 3, Providence 3.
Cleveland 1, Hershey 0.
Syracuse 3, Pittsburgh 1.

American Association

Minneapolis 3, St. Paul 2.
St. Louis 7, Tulsa 3.

Reidar Anderson Wins Another Jump

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23 (AP)—Reidar Anderson, of Norway, won the ski-jumping tournament held over an artifically iced ski-way in the Coliseum here yesterday, with a leap of 154 feet.

Less than 10,000 persons saw the winter sports exhibition, in which Sigurd Ulland, of the Lake Tahoe Ski Club, placed second with jumps of 146 and 149 feet, and Warren Chivers, Lake Placid, third.

Sabin Defeats Mako

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 23 (AP)—Wayne Sabin defeated Gene Mako for the third time, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1, to win the Miami Biltmore invitation tennis tourney; Mako and Jack Tidball took the doubles.

College Swimming

Army 54, Cornell 21.
Union College 51, Swarthmore 24.
Pennsylvania 40, Dartmouth 35.
Dartmouth Fresh, 42, Brown Fresh, 33.
Yale Fresh, 58, Andover 25, Lawrenceville 5.
Wesleyan 45, Worcester Tech 30.
Yale 48½, Amherst 26½.
Williams 53, Springfield 22.
Rochester 38, Toronto 37.

College Fencing

Cornell 16, Brown 11.
Penn State 19, Pennsylvania 8.

Where to Dine
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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,900,000
Saturday's volume	657,380
1939 volume to date	15,615,000
1938 volume to date	17,470,801

Market Leaders Drop 1 to More Than 5 Points

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP)—Wall Street took fright over foreign developments today and stock market leaders tumbled 1 to more than 5 points.

Large blocks of pivotal steels and motors changed hands at the opening and, for a time, the ticker tape put on a burst of speed. Dealings slackened later but little recovery was in evidence near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,900,000 shares.

Touching off fears of untoward happenings in Europe was the imminent Spanish war crisis, with Franco's insurgent forces almost in Barcelona. In addition, cloudiness of the German financial picture, following the ousting of Dr. Schacht, head of the Reichsbank, was thought to have chilled speculative sentiment.

Offerings of American stocks from London and Amsterdam were said to have been considerably larger than usual, and overseas securities markets gave ground readily.

Among shares conspicuous on the downside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, du Pont, Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum, Anaconda, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Montgomery Ward, American Telephone, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Consolidated Edison, and J. I. Case.

Off fractions to a point or so in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, American Gas, Grumman Aircraft, and Newmont Mining.

While business prospects provided no particular stimulation for the markets, a bright spot could be detected here and there on the horizon.

Bond Market Declines

All divisions of the bond market gave ground easily today under relatively light selling which brokers said was inspired by fears of fresh European troubles.

At the start of the final hour U. S. Governments were down 2-32 to 8-32 of a point and a long list of corporate issues had yielded 1 to as much as 3 points and in some cases more. Foreign dollar bonds followed the trend.

Active loans on the loss side included Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Studebaker 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio first 5s, Italian Government 7s, and City of Vienna 6s.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—Wheat prices were depressed today by the decline of security values and by snows that blanketed much of the winter wheat belt.

Early gains of ¾ cent were replaced with net losses that amounted to as much as ¾ cent at times, but there were frequent fractional rallies after the lows had been established.

Wheat closed ¼-½ lower than Saturday, May and July 69-69⅛; corn ⅛-⅜ down, May 51⅜-¼, July 52¼; oats ⅜-⅝ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Prices continued downward in the stock market today with continental selling increasing. Diamond shares and the mining group were exceptionally weak, and industrials continued to drift lower. Substantial losses were recorded in tobaccos, and rubbers declined on selling orders from Amsterdam. German Young loans and Dawes bonds broke sharply, losing about 3 points. Trans-Atlantic shares were steadier after early weakness.

Paris: The Bourse closed weak today with heavy selling in all groups. Suez Canal sold 1,000 francs lower, Bank of France was off more than 600 francs and Royal Dutch about 200. Rentes were freely offered and finished 2 to 4 francs down.

Liverpool: Activity in cotton futures today was curtailed owing to disturbed European conditions. Final prices were 3 to 5 down. Bombay selling and lower prices at that source were influencing factors.

Wheat futures closed strong at the day's best levels, ¾d to 1d higher. Buyers took a bullish view of the European political situation, notwithstanding increased world shipments during the past week. Demand improved for cash wheat.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Jan. 23

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.67⅝	$4.67⅞	$4.8397
Cables	4.67¾	4.67⅞	4.8397
France—franc	.0264¼	.0264¼	††
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2261	.2262	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4003	.4007	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5420	.5426	*
Sweden—krona	.2408	.2408	.4537
Norway—krone	.2350	.2350	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2088	.2087	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Czch'via—koruna	.0343	.0343	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0075	.0075	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0425⅝	.0425⅝	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2300	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0590	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2037½	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3850	.3850	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2727	.2725	.8440
India—rupee	.3493	.3493	.6180
Java—florin	.5440	.5439	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2912½	.2919	*
Shanghai—dol	.1637½	.1625	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5427½	.5437½	.9613
Phil'ppinds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9931	.9931	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.20755	.20755	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ††Paper rate. ‡‡Nominal. §§Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	Jan 21
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	40	40	40	— ½
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	15	9¾	9	9⅛	— ⅝
24	14½	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 19
30	18⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 21
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	9	59½	57½	57½	—2½
1⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	27	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	21	1	1	1	
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	10	10	10	—1¾
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	8	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	—1⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	10	10	10	—1
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	Jan 20
29¾	14⅜	Allegheny-Lud Steel	32	23½	22	22	—2⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	4	10⅛	9	9	—1½
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	175	172	173	—6
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	3	12	12	12	—1⅛
14⅝	8⅞	Allied Mills (¾e)	15	12½	11½	11½	—1¼
13½	4½	Allied Stores	44	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¾
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	62½	62	62½	Jan 18
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	71	41¼	39⅝	39⅝	—2⅝
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18	18	18	— ¾
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	—1½
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	66½	65⅝	65⅝	—2½
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	2	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
22½	10	Am Bank Note (.10g)	13	15½	15·	15	— ¾
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	7	47½	46½	47	—1½
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	*8	95½	94½	95½	— ½
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	
34⅞	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	25	28¼	27	27	—2½
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	44½	44½	44½	—3½
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	13	21¾	20½	20½	—1
117	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	—1⅛
7⅞	4½	Am Colortype	6	7¼	7	7	Jan 18
15	9	Am Coml Alcohol	12	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¾
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	4	9⅜	9	9	— ⅜
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	17	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	31	3¼	3	3	— ¼
20⅝	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	—1⅜
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	2	18½	18¼	18¼	Jan 21
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	8½	8	8	— ⅜
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	14	14	14	— ¼
5⅝	2	Am Hide & Leather	10	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
36	12	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	32	31 ·	31	—2
52⅜	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
21⅝	11⅞	Am Ice	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
20⅛	13½	Am Ice pf	3	15	14½	14½	—1⅜
8¾	4⅛	Am International	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	24	24½	23¼	23⅜	—2
79	44	Am Locomot pf	3	70	69½	69½	—6
17⅜	10	Am M & Pdy (.20g)	6	14¾	13¾	13¾	—1
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 21
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	18	35⅜	35	35	—1
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
7½	3¼	Am Power & Lt	57	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (¾k)	14	40⅜	38	38⅜	—4⅛
41½	16½	Am P & L $5 pf (⅝k)	15	35	34	34¼	—2¾
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	169	15½	14⅝	14¾	—1⅛
24½	13	Am Roll Mill	76	18½	17¼	17¼	—1⅝
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	68	68	68	— ¾
20⅝	12	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (¾e)	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—1⅛
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (½g)	34	43¾	42⅜	42⅜	—2⅜
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	131⅞	131	131⅞	Jan 20
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	62	62	62	Jan 21
40¾	16⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	56	34⅛	32⅝	33½	—2½
11⅞	6⅛	Am Stores	12	9⅞	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan 11
31	19⅛	Am Sugar Ref	1	21⅞	20⅝	20½	— ⅝
117⅛	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	86⅞	86¾	86¾	— ¼
20½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	— ¼
150¼	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	39	154	151¾	152	—2⅝
68¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	86¼	85⅜	85⅜	—1⅝
91⅝	58¼	Am Tob B (5)	14	89	87½	87½	—1⅝
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Jan 14
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	12	7⅛	6½	6½	— ⅞
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	101	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	—1
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	5	84½	84	84	Jan 20
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	7	38½	37½	37½	—3½
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	11	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jan 21
42⅛	21	Anaconda (½e)	239	29⅞	27¾	27¾	—2⅜
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	—1⅛
21⅞	10⅜	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	14	14	14	Jan 13
4½	2	A P W Paper	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 9
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	2	27⅞	27½	27½	— ¾
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101½	101½	101½	— ¾
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	28	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	2	46	45¾	45¾	—2
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
59⅜	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	12	49	47½	48¾	—1⅜
13	5½	Arnold Const (¼g)	*1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	6	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¾
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	16	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—1
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)		70	70	70	Jan 5
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅛	52⅛	Jan 3
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	34	34	34	—1
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	98	35⅞	33	33⅜	—3⅝
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	65	64	64½	—3
30	14	Atl Coast Line	24	23¼	22½	22⅝	—1⅞
8½	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Jan 16
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	13½	13¼	13¼	Jan 21
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	23	23½	21⅞	21⅝	—1
109¼	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 18
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	42	8½	8	8	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45	44½	45	Jan 19
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	3	63	60	60	—4
8	4⅛	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
5⅜	2	Aust Nichols	6	3¼	3	3	— ⅜
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	89	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
17¼	5	Bald Loco ct	147	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	—1⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	139	6⅛	5½	5½	—1
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	36	7¼	6¾	7¼	—3¼
36	24⅞	Bangor & Ar (2½)	5	26½	26	26	—1¼
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	10	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—1
14	5	Barker Bros	2	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	54	17	16⅜	16½	— ¾
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¾
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18	18	18	
102	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	124	124	124	Jan 20
9	4¾	Belding-Hem (.70)	6	8½	8	8	— ½
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	Jan 11
29½	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	175	24⅞	23⅛	23⅜	—2⅜
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	6	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
56	26⅞	Best & Co (.65g)	4	51	59½	49½	—1½
78⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	278	67¾	63¾	63¾	—6¼
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	110½	109¾	109¾	—1¾
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	8	24½	23¼	24¼	—1¾
29¾	9⅝	Black & Decker(½e)	4	19½	19	19	— ⅛
37¾	10⅛	Bon-Ami A	17	15	14⅛	14⅛	—1½
35⅞	19	Boeing Airplane	119	28	26½	26½	—2⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	3	25¾	25	25	—1¼
14¾	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	18	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	32	27	25¾	25¾	—2⅜
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	4	2¼	2	2	— ⅜
28	14	Bower Roll B (½g)	2	24	24	24	— ½
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	4	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
16	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	63	13⅜	12¾	12¾	—1
27⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1e)	63	26⅛	24½	24½	—3
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	3	38⅝	37	37	—1
43	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 21
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
12	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9	9	9	Jan 20
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	30	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
46¼	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	7	38	37⅛	37⅛	—1¼
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	13	17¼	16¾	16¾	—1
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
14½	5½	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	2	11½	11½	11½	—1
13⅛	5⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	41	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	—1
7½	3¼	Budd Mfg	86	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	7	4⅞	4½	4½	— ½
29	13½	Bullard Co	13	26	24¼	24¾	—2½
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	10	29	27	27	—2½
16⅜	6⅜	Burling Mills (1)	12	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅝
22¼	14½	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	21	17½	17	17	— ⅜
3½	1⅛	Bush Terminal	7	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	19	8	7½	7½	— ¾
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ¼
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	14	11¼	10¼	10⅜	— ⅝
22	13	Bgron Jackson (⅛g)	3	16¼	15½	15½	— ¾
24½	25⅛	Calif Packing	2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 13
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
10⅜	5½	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	26	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	9	15½	15	15	—1½
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	30	18½	17⅝	17⅝	—1⅜
8½	5	Canad Pacific	76	5⅝	5	5	— ¼
42	21	Cannon Mills (¼g)	1	32	32	32	Jan 21
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	2	20½	20	20½	Jan 20
4½	2½	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
47⅜	19	Case (JI) Co (5e)	6	88	86	86½	—6½
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	27	45½	42½	42½	—3½
106⅝	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	Jan 21
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	45	19⅝	19	19⅜	—1⅞
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
19½	12⅝	Celotex Corp	27	16⅞	15⅝	15⅞	—1⅜
28	18⅞	Cent Aguirre (1½)	5	21⅝	21½	21½	—1
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	16	4¼	4	4	— ⅜
14	6⅛	Cent R R N J	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 21
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (1g)	18	42	40¼	40¼	—3
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	22	11¼	10½	10⅝	— ¾
53¼	18	Champ Pap & F	9	26½	26	26	—1¼
12¾	6	Checker Cab	3	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	Jan 18
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (½g)	60	33½	32¼	32½	—1⅝
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	87½	87½	87½	Jan 20
48½	20	Chi & Nor (½g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	—1¾
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 17
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	— ¼
1¼	⅛	Chi & N West	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2¼	¾	Chi & N West pf	2	3	3	3	
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great W pf	13	3	3	3	— ⅛
15⅛	8¼	Chi Mail Order	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
1	¼	Chi M St P & P	4	½	½	½	Jan 20
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
19¾	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	13	17½	16½	16½	—1⅝
39¾	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Jan 20
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	Jan 13
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	½	½	½	Jan 21
2½	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	9	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ¼
12⅜	⅝	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	8½	8½	8½	Jan 13
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	4	12⅜	12½	12½	— ¼
13½	3¼	Childs Co	7	11¼	11¼	11½	
88½	38⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	230	73	70⅞	71½	—3¾
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
5⅝	2	City Stores	4	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	4	20	19½	19½	—2¼
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	12	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅜
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	17	55	52	52½	—3¼
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	28	26½	24½	24½	—2½
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	5	130	127¼	127¼	—2¾
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅛
17	7⅞	Colgate-Palm (½)	*18	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Jan 19
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	3	30½	29½	29½	—2½
23⅞	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	10	20	18½	18½	—1⅝
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	4	16½	16	16	— ⅝
22¾	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	18	16	16	16	— ½
9⅞	5⅛	Col Gas & El	177	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
63	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	9	78	78	78	—2
19	9	Col Pict vte (2½% f)	4	13	12½	12½	—1
38⅝	25½	Col Pict pf (3¾)	7	29¼	28	28	—1¼
88½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	88	88	88	—1
59⅞	23	Coml Credit (4)	18	43¾	41½	42¾	—1¼
108½	84	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Jan 10
64	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	9	52	51½	51½	—1⅜
112½	90	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	109	109	109	+1¾
12¼	5⅛	Coml Solvents	106	11	10⅜	10⅝	— ¾
2¼	1	Com'with & South	112	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
55⅝	25	Com & So pf (¾k)	19	50	48	48	—3½
28	22⅛	Com'with Edis (1.80)	39	27½	27	27	— ⅝
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	7⅞	7¾	7½	— ⅛
29¾	15	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	10	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
26¾	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	28	21½	19¾	19¾	—2⅛
10¾	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅝g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
34¼	17	Consol Edison (2)	221	31⅛	30⅛	30⅝	—1½
104	88½	Consol Edison pf (5)	4	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
13¼	4½	Consol Film pf (1e)	6	10	9½	9½	— ½
7¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	6	6½	6	6	— ¼
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	54	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3½	3½	3½	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14	14	14

Commerce and Finance

Steel Activity Holds Up Well; Stocks on Hand Reported Low

Business and Industry

Wheeler Says Rail Plans Must Be Of Long-Term Nature

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D-Mont) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has expressed the conviction that any aid Congress can give to the railroads must be of a long-range rather than an emergency nature.

"There is no panacea that can be worked out for immediate benefit to the railroads outside of giving them money out of the Treasury of the United States," he said.

"I don't think the President would want to do that, and I'm sure I don't want to do it."

Senator Wheeler has conferred with President Roosevelt in recent weeks on the problem raised by failure of many railroads to earn even their fixed charges.

Asks Long-Time Program

He said he thought a helpful long-time program could be worked out and was drafting legislation to accomplish these major objectives:

1. Reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with control of all forms of transportation, except aeronautics, vested in the agency.

2. Make possible voluntary coordination of railroad facilities and voluntary consolidation, even of competing lines, subject to ICC approval and with the condition that labor be protected against loss of employment.

3. Speeding up of financial reorganiaztions, probably by giving the Interstate Commerce Commission greater authority to fix the amount of recapitalization and interest charges. (He expressed the opinion proposals for a special court to handle railroad reorganizations were impractical.)

Senator Wheeler said that even though these measures did not promise immediate financial relief, he felt it would be desirable to enact them at this session.

"I think we can get some of it passed at this session—at least I'm going to try," he said.

Legislation "Controversial"

Asserting that all railroad legislation was "highly controversial," Senator Wheeler said it would be necessary to obtain substantial agreement among the committees of Congress, the Railroad brotherhoods and managements, and the Administration if a railroad program was to be successful.

Persons close to the White House said President Roosevelt has not yet endorsed a specific legislative program to help the roads. He is expected to confer within a few days with some members of the special railroad labor-movement committee which recently recommended an extensive legislative program.

Senator Wheeler said he intended to discuss his bills with the President before introducing them, and that he would ask Senator Truman (D-Mo.) to be co-sponsor of the program.

His proposals would carry out some recommendations of the President's special committee and ignore others.

Senator Wheeler said he favored having the Government lend money to the railroads at low rates of interest "providing the government is amply secured," but was opposed to granting a subsidy to the carriers.

He added he would prefer a "frank subsidy," though, to "lending money on poor security and knowing we will never get the money back."

New York City Coal Firms Form Combine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Roderick Stephens, former President of the Stephens Fuel Company, announced a combine of nine New York and New Jersey retail coal companies operating 17 yards in the metropolitan area.

Mr. Stephens has resigned as coordinator of the retail solid fuel industry in New York City in order to head the group.

Mr. Stephens explained that each of the participating concerns will retain its present identity. Together, he added, the companies will form the largest wholly independent retail coal unit in the United States. The coal companies at present have annual sales of 1,500,000 tons, employ more than 750 workers and have an annual pay roll in excess of $1,000,0000.

Companies included in the combine are the Stephens Fuel Company, Owens & Co., Central Coal Company of New York, Greason Sons & Dalzell, Inc.; Fleer Bros., Kerner Coal Company, Prospect Coal Company, Jagels, A Fuel Corporation, and the Central Coal Company of New Jersey.

Rate of Increase in U. S. Gold Output Falling Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported the rate of increase in gold production had fallen off in this country.

The 1938 increase over 1937, officials said, was only 6 per cent compared with annual increases of 10, 18 and 19 per cent during the period from 1933 to 1937.

Between 1933, when gold prices began rising by presidential decree, and 1938, production increased 94 per cent.

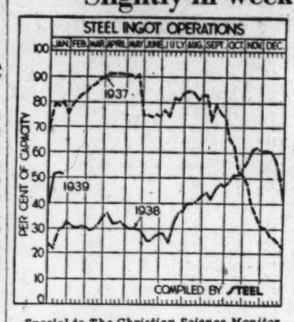
Total mine output in the United States and territories last year, the bureau said, reached 5,106,109 fine ounces worth $178,713,815.

California contributed 25 per cent of total production. Philippine Islands 17 per cent, Alaska 13 per cent, South Dakota 12 per cent, Colorado 7 per cent, Arizona 6 per cent, Nevada 6 per cent, Utah 4 per cent, and Montana 4 per cent.

Incorporated Investors

NEW YORK (AP)—Incorporated Investors, an investing company, in a report for the year 1938 showed net resources at the end of the year—with investments carried at market prices—of $54,394,410, equal to $18.87 a share on capital stock. This compared with net resources of $47,659,549, or $15.90 a capital share, at the end of 1937.

Steel Output Off Slightly in Week



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ingot production for the week ending January 21 was off one-half point, to 51.5 per cent of capacity, according to the magazine Steel. Five major districts registered no change from the previous week, while two reported slight gains to offset slight losses in five others. Production a year ago was 29 per cent of capacity, considerably lower than the present operating rate.

McKesson & Robbins Loss of $1,421,000 Reported by Trustee

NEW YORK (AP)—An unaudited statement of the present conditfon of McKesson & Robbins was issued by the trustee for the company showing a possible total loss of $1,421,000 invested in Canadian and English branches of the concern.

The statement was prepared by William J. Wardall, the trustee, to offset bad effects of the Coster-Musica scandal.

Mr. Wardall's findings showed assets of $66,115,001 and liabilities of $38,345,357.

He said, "In view of the fact that certain assets on the books of the company are believed to be fictitious or worthless and no statement has been released by the company with such fictitious or worthless assets eliminated, it is realized that some estimated statement of the assets and liabilities at a date approximating Dec. 7, 1938, would be welcome at this time, eliminating those assets presently believed to be fictitious."

His statement said, "Provision for loss has been made for the entire investment in the common stock of McKesson & Robbins, Ltd., partially-owned Canadian company, and also for the entire amount due from that company and its wholly owned subsidiary, McKesson & Robbins, Ltd. (England), which according to the books aggregate $1,421,000."

It also declared that no provision was made in the estimated statement for reorganization expenses, "additional" Federal income taxes for 1931, 1933 and 1936 which the company has contested, possible losses on advances of $335,000 to foreign acceptance and finance corporations, or possible proof of claims which may be filed against McKesson & Robbins.

AAA Expenditures Total $247,716,653 In 6 Months' Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—Expenditures of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, including payments to growers participating in crop control programs, totaled $247,761,653 from July 1 through Dec. 31, 1938.

The report said the disbursements included $114,151,196 in price adjustment payments to cotton growers and $23,996,798 in benefit payments to cane and beet sugar producers.

Administrative outlays, exclusive of county AAA committees, aggregated $10,163,580. Of this $6,889,428 was for salaries.

Amounts expended in states for the half fiscal year period, included:

Alabama, $15,875,404; Arkansas, $12,943,300; Connecticut, $258,226; Florida, $1,501,216; Georgia, $16,013,540; Kentucky $2,492,318; Louisiana, $13,248,239; Maine, $979,806; Maryland, $274,163; Massachusetts, $194,143; Mississippi, $15,248,851; New Hampshire, $79,928; New York, $1,215,269; North Carolina, $8,592,775; Puerto Rico, $4,718,010; Rhode Island, $28,867; South Carolina, $9,144,625; Tennessee, $6,244,893; Vermont, $276,024; Virginia, $1,720,659; West Virginia, $538,785.

Chile to Invest More In Iron, Steel Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean Government has been authorized to invest an additional 8,800,000 pesos in the Altos Hornos iron and steel industry at Corral, near Valdivia. This State enterprise is based on iron ore from the American-operated El Tofo deposits further up the Chilean coast near Coquimbo. The bulk of this ore is shipped by the Bethlehem company to the United States.

Last year a Simons-Martin electric furnace and machinery for rollingplates and bars were installed in Corral. As a result, according to an official statement, the comparatively large stock of steel ingots which were slow in moving either to the domestic or foreign market "are being converted principally into plates and bars." These are now being sold on the local market.

Importers, apparently, do not consider that the newly-equipped State industry will seriously affect imports of plates and bars. Several companies, including a large one in Santiago, have been formed to re-roll scrap, of which there appears to be an appreciable amount.

New Train to Be on Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Silver Meteor, new streamlined coach train to Florida of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, will be exhibited to the public Wednesday morning, Feb. 1, at the Pennsylvania Station.

Exchange Seat off $2,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A seat in the New York Stock Exchange has been transferred for $60,000. A membership was sold Jan. 18 for $62,000.

Bennett to Ask More Protection For the Investor

NEW YORK (AP)—Asserting the general public is not adequately protected against collusive fraud by business management, Attorney General John A. Bennett, Jr. said he would ask new state legislation to protect the investor.

A study by Mr. Bennett's assistant, Ambrose V. McCall, following disclosures in the McKesson & Robbins scandal showed, he said, the public is not adequately protected by existing systems of auditing and accounting.

Mr. McCall, Chief of the Bureau of Securities Frauds, made many recommendations following a conference with Assistant Attorney General Max Furman, Dr. Harlan H. Horner, Associate Commissioner of the State Department of Education, and officers and representatives of leading accounting societies and Wall Street accounting firms, including the American Institute of Accountants and the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants.

In his report to Mr. Bennett, Mr. McCall said:

To Suggest Charges

"The balance sheet examination conducted with the consent, approval and even direction of the American Institute of Accountants, and by the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants was not designed to disclose collusive manipulations by employees.

"It is natural, therefore, that this form of examination does not disclose any collusive manipulations by the management of corporations.

"Of course, the layman, not not knowing this, properly has assumed that the form of examination was designed to disclose collusive fraud and it has always given due credence to financial statements prepared by certified public accountants."

Because the investing public will "always believe that if a certified public accountant's name appears on the face of a balance sheet that such accountant has made sufficient examination to assure himself that the statement truly reflects the financial condition of the company," Mr. Bennett said, he will recommend changes in the law to make this general belief come true.

Effect of Changes

Recommended changes in the law would provide:

1. That certified public accountants be put on the plane of doctors or lawyers, be licensed accordingly, and be put under similar responsibility.

2. That such licensed accountants themselves, and not their salaried accountant employees, be charged with the direct responsibility of actually supervising the examination on the spot.

3. That equivalent penalties be imposed for failure to exercise such responsibilities.

4. That technical changes in accounting forms be worked out by societies interested to evolve "ironclad" forms that would truly disclose the actual financial condition of a corporation as of the stated date.

Feed Grain Surplus Seen at New Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—Surplus supplies of feed grains on American farms may set a new record next July unless there is a substantial increase in feeding operations or sales, the Federal Crop Reporting Board said.

The board reported that farm supplies of corn, wheat, oats, barley and grain sorghums on January 1 were substantially heavier than in any of the last dozen years, with the exception of 1933.

The board said that unless the rate of feeding or sales increased considerably more than average, the surplus next July would exceed even that of 1933, when such stocks reached a record level.

Stocks of corn on farms January 1 were reported at 1,797,281,000 bushels, compared with 1,673,221,000 bushels a year earlier. The board said these stocks were 35 per cent larger than the average of 1,331,334,000 bushels during the 10-year period of 1928-37.

Farm stocks of all wheat were reported at 281,190,000 bushels, compared with 208,510,000 bushels on January 1 last year and a 10-year average of 215,599,000 bushels.

Farm stocks of oats were placed at 685,583,000 bushels which compared with 698,431,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 625,672,000 bushels.

Sugar Deliveries to U. S. Lower in 11 Months of '38

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department reported that sugar delivered to American markets during the first 11 months of 1938 under the Sugar Control Act totaled 5,979,679 short tons, raw value.

Deliveries during the corresponding period in 1937 totaled 6,139,570 short tons.

Visible stocks of sugar on hand Nov. 30 were reported at 2,050,921 short tons, raw value, compared with 1,663,221 on the corresponding date in 1937. The Department said that refined sugar held by beet factories on Nov. 30 totaled 1,207,193 short tons.

World Lead Production Off; Zinc Output Gains

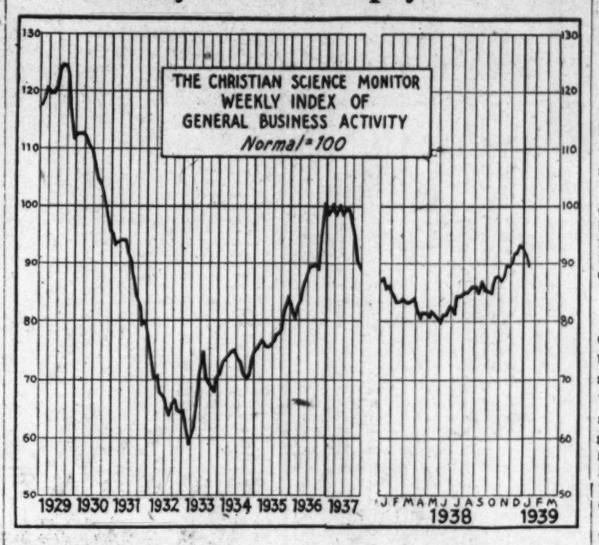
NEW YORK, (AP)—The American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported the refined lead production of the world in November totaled 150,636 tons compared with 155,636 in October.

Output in the United States for November was 35,958 tons compared with 27,968 in October.

The bureau also reported the world's zinc production in November was 145,611 short tons compared with 142,641 in October and 157,242 in November, 1937.

The United States' zinc output for November was 40,343 short tons compared with 36,740 in October.

Monitor Index of Business Activity Off Sharply in Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1938
1939

A sharp decline in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity in the second week of January lowered it nearly two points to the level of mid-November. On Jan. 14 the index registered 89.4 (prel.) as compared with 91.3 on Jan. 7 and 85.8 on Jan. 15 of last year.

Substantial declines in the power production and bank debits components were only slightly offset by a minor gain in the miscellaneous carloadings series.

In the reported total for the week's output of electricity there was a sizeable gain over the previous holiday week, but when allowance had been made for the difference in the length of the weeks, the adjusted figure for the Jan. 14 week showed a drop greater than was expected on a seasonal basis. Further adjustment for a slight increase in the trend factor lowered the index somewhat more.

Bank debits outside New York City dropped off considerably more than expected seasonally, whereas carloadings in the miscellaneous group recovered the losses of the holiday weeks and topped seasonal expectations by a small amount.

Further gain in the output of the automobile industry, and a moderate recovery in steel demand from miscellaneous sources, together with inquiries from the railroads are favorable factors in the steel industry. While the operating rate dropped off ½ point during the week to 51.5 per cent of capacity, according to Steel estimates, the prospects for gains later in the quarter are regarded favorably.

Retail trade activity showed few gains during the week, although in some instances the dollar volume of business was ahead of a year ago. For the country as a whole, however, sales estimates were under last year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long term trend:

	Jan. 14* 1939	Jan. 7 1939	Jan. 15 1938
Combined index	89.4	91.3	85.8
Bk debits outside NYC	80.0	82.9	81.4
Elec power production	93.7	96.0	91.1
Misc carloadings	90.5	90.4	81.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Utilities decidedly led the market last week in its pint-size rally which petered out on Saturday. And no wonder, for they had about the only good news of the week. North American is recapitalizing and stockholders may get better dividends. The Administration is not doing so well politically and so it may not crack down so readily.

Elliott Roosevelt's broadcast in Texas and what John Hanes said in North Carolina (where his older brother runs the Wachovia National Bank), that an era of good times between government and business was coming, both sounded like typical Administration trial balloons. The Oklahoma State Senate asked Congress to stop work on the $54,000,000 Red River project, and Congress' economical mood may terminate PWA loans-and-grants.

The Status of Utilities

True, Memphis refused to postpone its deadline to Memphis Power & Light to take or leave the city's proffered buying price. But on the other hand the Supreme Court put off its decision, expected last Monday, on the highly important TVA case, and although most people here expect the decision will favor TVA and therefore deepen the shadow over Commonwealth & Southern and other companies in the shadow of the government's hydro project, some here profess to believe that the Court's delay in the matter may presage something more favorable to private enterprise. Next possible decision date is January 30, a week from today.

It may or may not be significant that most of the utilities leading last week's market, including North American, Commonwealth Edison, and American Gas & Electric, report net to stockholders after straight-line depreciation charges instead of merely after retirement reserve charges.

American Telephone surged ahead to new 1938-1939 highs, reflecting the very good reports on new subscribers, the good earnings statement, and the possibility that Congress may listen very coldly to the Federal Communications Commission report expected this Spring. If it sounds anything like the Walker report of last April.

Rails Do Indifferently

The railroads didn't do much better than the industrials, and no wonder. Although the prospects are exceedingly good for some favorable rail legislation, as indicated by statements from the White House and from Senator Wheeler and Chairman Lea of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, nevertheless carloadings are not doing as well as seasonally; the B. & O.'s hopeful announcement that its voluntary reorganization plan is "in operation" will certainly encounter serious court snags; and big institutional holders of sour railroad bonds have stopped the roads from their plan for a special rail reorganization court.

Considering the business news the industrials did very well. Except for automobile production and textile output, the business indices are not doing so well. They have now come out of the statistical snarl of holiday reckonings, and have emerged not so favorably, as the chart and text at the top of this page indicate.

Metal shares at first responded favorably to news that Anaconda would suspend operations at the Leonard mine in Butte and that Kennecott's Utah would cut operations 10 per cent and that the world copper cartel might cut soon to 90 per cent (an official of Haut Katanga is on his way here). But they didn't hold their strength very well.

No Irving Bank Merger

The remaining annual bank stockholders' meetings went off without the expected fireworks at the Irving, whose chairman and president promptly spiked the rumor that Irving might be merged with a large Wall Street bank. Like the national banks which met a week earlier, the late-meeting state banks and trust companies showed a shade lower operating results but quite lush realized investment profits; Guaranty reported $6,289,000 from this source against only $1,700,000 for 1937, and Irving showed security profits of $2,400,000 against only $618,000 the previous years.

Nobordy knows how much more the banks gained but hid by means of conservative accounting practice; but the setting up of investment reserve accounts, an obvious corollary of the banks' new dependence this decade on investments rather than on commercial loans for their earnings, has suddenly become quite general.

In sum the outstanding results of last year's bank operations here were (1) depressed operating profits, lower than 1937; (2) increased security profits, the best since the twenties; (3) further diversification of bank work, including no-minimum-balance departments, personal loan departments, investment research work done for correspondent banks, term loans, and the like; (4) the establishment of a new kind of reserve, the investment reserve account, to provide a cushion against such portfolio declines as hit the banks so hard from 1930 to 1935; and (5) increasing investment in governments, and acceptance of longer maturities, except at Irving and Central Hanover.

Banks Will Benefit

The banks will benefit from last week's further rise in Treasuries to new all-time highs. This rise is probably due to calculations that excess reserves, which have recently climbed back to over $3,500,000,000, will shortly ascend to the astronomic level of $4,000,000,000, as a result of the continued influx of gold, the current seasonal return of money from circulation, and a probable run-off between now and March 15 of some of the Treasury's present huge working balance. Insurance companies and savings banks have been holding off the government market but last week apparently gave up hope of lower prices.

Another reason for the buying is the lively stirring up in Washington of the bewhiskered tax-exemption issue. Nobody really thinks any law would be made retroactive, though if Congress accepts the new "plain English" interpretation of the Sixteenth Amendment the bars are down to a whole new taxing pasture. Hence present government issues, which are tax-exempt for corporations and for normal personal income tax, will have a scarcity value. The same influence is even more potent in the municipal field, and here too new highs are being made all along the line.

European news continued discomforting. London rails are holding steady but industrials there keep sagging. Removal of Hjalmar Schacht was taken as part reason for the Saturday sell-off; it was reflected in the market for the pound and for the free mark; but particularly in the market for the registered mark, which is the more sensitive.

Steel Operations Drop Slightly To 51½ P.C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined one half a point during the past week to 51½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

Moderate recovery in miscellaneous steel demand, a gain in automobile production and quickening in railroad markets are outstanding favorable developments in the industry, says the survey.

Seasonal Trend Changes

"The seasonal pattern of steel production formerly called for a steady upturn in output during January and February," continues the survey. "Since 1936 this trend has been altered by the introduction of new automobile models in November instead of January, thereby moving into fourth quarter a substantial tonnage which in the past was produced in January and February.

"In both 1936 and 1937, two of the steel industry's best years, steelmaking moved within a narrow range until February.

"Buyers continue hesitant to order beyond early needs, although with only a few exceptions stocks are low and requirements are steady or heavier. Indicative of recovery in steel consumption by smaller users, warehouse sales generally are back to early December levels and in some instances business is well ahead of last month.

"Bookings of fabricated structural shapes and concrete reinforcing bars last week were sharply higher than a year ago and more than 50 per cent ahead of the 1938 weekly average. Since a large share of this business is for the public works program, a decrease in awards and inquiries is in prospect. However, sizable backlogs have been accumulated and a substantial tonnage still is pending. This will assure heavy shipments for several months.

"Automobile assemblies showed an unexpected increase last week. The gain of about 3,000 units to 90,205 cars and trucks was the third consecutive upturn this month. Normally a decrease is indicated for this period, but favorable reports continue from automotive sales departments.

Auto Needs Small

"Automotive steel orders have been small lately, principally for fill-in needs. Sustained consumption improves the outlook for early absorption of stocks carried over from last quarter and renewed buying of larger lots.

"Railroad programs for equipment and material buying gradually are taking form. While these involve fairly heavy steel tonnages and tend to confirm expectations of a marked increase in purchases over the poor volume of 1938, a number of roads are slow to proceed with contemplated replacement of tracks, freight cars and locomotives," concludes the report.

Favorable implication of continued strength in most scrap markets has been supplemented by the purchase of 25,000 to 30,000 tons by a leading steelmaker. Scrap prices are steady or higher, with the composite unchanged at $14.79. The finished steel composite holds at $56.50.

Heads Auto Firm

Joseph W. Frazer

Elected President and General Manager of the Willys-Overland Motors, Inc. He succeeds David R. Wilson. Mr. Frazer at one time held executive positions with the Oldsmobile Company, General Motors Acceptance Corp., Chevrolet Motor Co., Pierce-Arrow Finance Corp., and was for 15 years with the Chrysler Corp. before assuming his new position with Willys-Overland Motors.

Stockholder Asks Receivership For Baltimore & Ohio

NEW YORK (AP)—An action filed in United States District Court by an individual holder of $10,000 bonds asked apopintment for a receiver for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The action, brought by Oscar Getz, also sought an accounting of all securities and properties, and alleged violation of an indenture securing the railroad's bonds.

Mr. Getz alleged a plan (approved last Nov. 2 by the Interstate Commerce Commission) authorizing the company to take steps to reduce annual fixed charges by approximately $11,000,000 and extend maturities by a voluntary capital readjustment plan, involved a violation of the terms and provisions of the indenture of trust dated Dec. 31, 1915, by failure to pay $75,000,000 of prior lien 3½ per cent bonds.

BALTIMORE (AP)—Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Rairoad, expressed "regret" over the suit filed in New York by Oscar Getz, of Chicago, asking that a receiver be named for the line.

"When the Baltimore & Ohio decided to seek the co-operation of its security holders in making effective its plan for modification of interest charges and maturities, I hoped that this might be accomplished without resort to the courts, and I regret that any of the security holders should feel impelled to take such action, especially in view of the fact that the plan has seemed to meet with general concurrence and has been already accepted by owners of more than 74 per cent of the affected issues."

World Production Of Rayon Breaks All Records in '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1938 the world's production of rayon broke all previous records with an output of 1,900,000,000 pounds compared with 1,823,000,000 pounds in 1937, according to figures compiled by the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

The record of world production for recent years follows in millions of pounds.

	Rayon Filament Yarn	Rayon Staple Fiber	Total
1938	975	925	1,900
1937	1,205	618	1,823
1936	1,021	298	1,319
1935	940	139	1,079
1934	772	52	824
1930	451	6	457

Production of filament yarn in the United States was equal to about 26 per cent of the world's total, but only 3 per cent of the staple fiber total. Japan continues to be the largest rayon producer in the world with total output of 550,000,000 pounds, or 20 per cent of the world yarn total and 35 per cent of the world staple production.

Although rayon yarn production dropped in the United States last year, total rayon consumption during 1938 reached a new all-time record of 327,387,000 pounds as compared with 322,623,000 pounds consumed in the previous record year. The increase in filament yarn consumption and reduced production resulted in a reduction of 17,309,000 pounds in producers' yarn stocks on hand during the year 1938.

Rayon yarn production in the United States last year aggregated 257,916,000 pounds against 321,681,000 pounds produced in 1937. The figures compare as follows with previous years.

	Production	Shipments*
1938	257,916,000	273,800,000
1937	321,681,000	266,292,000
1936	277,638,000	297,347,000
1935	237,557,000	252,650,000
1934	208,321,000	194,694,000

*Exclusive of import balance.

The Organon states that by the end of 1938 the yarn inventory situation had returned to a normal basis, after the extremes experienced by these inventories during the entire year 1937.

Government-Business Co-operation to Get Nationwide Appeal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—A broad appeal for co-operation between business and Government is being spread across the country by a number of Administration officials.

In a series of speeches by Cabinet officers and department executives, business men are being told that another breathing spell has been ordered by President Roosevelt and that now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country.

Department officials urge business men to join in promoting an industrial upturn, particularly in the fields of housing, railroads and utilities.

The speakers stress the relation of Government investment to private business, saying that what is now needed is the full employment of labor and capital to produce the greatest possible volume of goods and an ever rising national income.

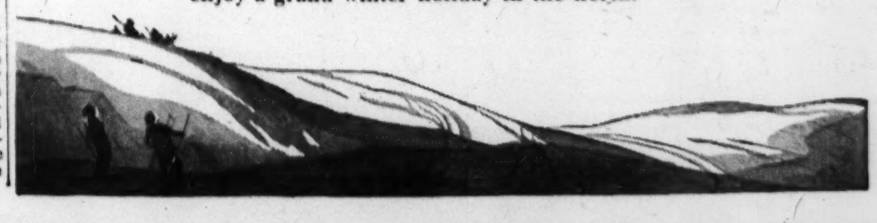
Photo Courtesy New England Council

Ski trails of the northland invite you!

Up where the snow falls a little deeper, up where the hills are a little steeper, that's where the fun begins! Go north, young man and woman, and enjoy the northland's winter sports—skiing, snowshoeing, skating, tobogganing, bobsledding, sleighing.

There's a zest to northern winter that nothing else equals. For your comfort and pleasure, great and small hotels, comfortable inns and hospitable farm houses are open for winter guests. They know and provide the things that will make your winter holidays most enjoyable.

The advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor will guide you in the selection of a place where you can enjoy a grand winter holiday in the north.



Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Survey Says Crop Curtailment Hits Farmers' Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Farmers usually make more money when their harvests are large than when crops are curtailed, according to a survey just released by the Economic Research Division of the National Industrial Conference Board.

"A study of agricultural statistics in the United States over the last 60 or 70 years indicates that farmers' incomes are certainly not raised by reduced crops," says the survey. "In years of big harvests of wheat, cotton, and tobacco, the three major commodities examined, farmers usually have had fatter pocketbooks than in years of poor harvests.

"Wheat, for example, is a product which we sell in large quantities to other countries, and the American price depends on the world market. Prices in this world market are dependent on the total world crop and carry-over, which is only partly affected by the American situation. Because our farmers sell their wheat at the world price, it is logical that they should make more money when they have more to sell—large crops instead of reduced crops.

"In the case of cotton, American production has dominated the world market and tended to set the world price. Demand for cotton, too, depends on general industrial conditions. With these and other qualifications carefully weighed, the Conference Board study of production and total farm value of our cotton crops from 1876 to 1936 shows that a small crop tends to bring farmers less money, while a large crop usually increases their income.

"Similar evidence for tobacco on the basis of both acreage and crop indicates that one can't increase the value of the tobacco crop by reducing acreage. Prices for tobacco may go up, but farmers still make less money from smaller-than-average crops."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Increased Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Belding Heminw	17½c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 3
Third Nat Bak (Nashville)	$2	Q May	1	Apr. 28
Accumulated				
Amer Hide & Lea cv pf	$1	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Assoc T&T 7% pf	43c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Do $6 pf	42c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Canada Cem pf	$1.25	..	Mar. 20	Feb. 20
Gen Cr&Inv 1st pf	65c	..	Jan. 20	Jan. 31
Nor S P 7% pf	$1.31¼	..	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Quincy Mkt C S & Warehouse pf	$1.12½	..	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Extra				
Gt Lakes D&D Co	25c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 3
Meier & Fk Co Inc	15c	..	Jan. 28	Jan. 20
New Bruns F Ins	35c	..	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Silex Co	10c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Wetsch Fire Ins	10c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Interim				
Rolls Royce (A D R)	24½c	..	Jan. 26	Dec. 15
Final				
Grant Co (W T)	25c	..	Feb. 14	Feb. 3
Irregular				
Brager-Eisenberg	$1.60	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 24
N Y Fire Ins	25c	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 20
Outbd, Mar & Mfg	30c	..	Feb. 10	Jan. 25
Liquidating				
Vancouv Am Lum	$2	..	..	Jan. 16
Irregular				
Chartered Invest	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Dominguez Oil F	25c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 23
Reduced				
Met Stor Warehse	30c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Regular				
Ala Power 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Amal Sug Co pf	5%	..	..	..
	12½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Amer Env Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
A	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 25
Do 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Do 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Bank of Montreal	$2	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Blauners pf	75c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Burlington Mills	25c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 4
Byron Jackson	25c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Can Str Co Lt 7% pf	$3.50	S	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Chain Belt	20c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Char Investors pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Chicago Yellow Cab	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Col Life Ins Co of America	$3	Q	Jan. 23	Jan. 19
Conn Lt & Pw Co 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
	$1.37½	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Cosmos Imp Mills pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Jan. 17
Dallas Pw & Lt 7% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
First Natl Bk & Tr Co Beth Pa 4% pf	20c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Gas Securities	4½%	..	Jan. 1	Jan. 16
Do 6% pf	50c	M	Feb. 1	Feb. 3
Gt Lakes D DCo	25c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 3
Gt So Life Ins Co (Chas.)	15c	..	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Gurd & Co pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Goth Credit "B"	93¾c	Q	Jan. 24	Jan. 18
Hamill Watch pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Idaho Md Mines	20c	Q	Feb. 21	Feb. 12
Ironrite Ironer	20c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Lehi Pw Sec pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Lindell Trust (St. Louis)	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Lockht Pwr pf	$3.50	S	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
Managed Investmnets Inc	5c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Meier & Frank, Co, Inc	15c	Q	Jan. 28	Jan. 20
Merchants Rfg pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Jan. 23
Miss Valley Trust (St Louis)	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Muskogee Co pf	Type			
Natl Paper & Type	$1.25	S	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Natl Pw & Lt Co	15c	Q	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
New Brunswick Fire Insurance Co	50c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
New England Fund, Inc	5c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Oswego Falls Corp	50c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 21
Owens-Ill Glass	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Jan. 30
Phillips Pet	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb.
Prud Tr Mont	12½c	..	..	Jan. 31
Rustless I & Steel pf	62½c	Q	Mar. 1	Jan. 25
Sherbrooke Trust Co (Sherbrooke Que.)	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Signode S St pf	62½c	Q	Feb. 3	Jan. 1
Silex Co	25c	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
So Bend Lathe	30c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Va Trust (Richmond)	$1	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
Wachovia Bk & Trust Co (Winston-Salem N C)	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Wayne Pump	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Westchester Fire Insurance Co	10c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Weymouth Lt & Pow Co	63c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 19
White (88) Wentsl	15c	Q	Feb. 14	Jan. 30
Winchendon Elec Lt & Pow Co	$1.50	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 19

*Payable in scrip.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.69½	.69¾	.68¾	.69	—.00⅜
July	.69½	.69¾	.68¾	.69	—.00⅜
Sept.	.70⅛	.70½	.69⅝	.69⅞	—.00⅛
	Corn				
May	.51⅞	.51⅞	.51⅛	.51⅜	—.00⅜
July	.52¾	.52¾	.52⅛	.52⅛	—.00⅛
Sept.	.52¼	.52¾	.52⅛	.52⅛	—.00⅛
	Oats				
May	.28⅞	.29	.28⅞	.28⅞	—.00⅛
July	.27⅝	.27⅞	.27⅜	.27⅝	—.00⅛
	Rye				
May	.47⅛	.47¾	.46⅛	.46¼	—.00½
July	.47¾	.47¾	.46¾	.46⅝	—.00⅝

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
N. Y. Mar. No. 3	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	—.01
Wld. Mar. No. 4	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.15	+.01
Wld. Sept. No. 4	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.16	+.00½

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Mar.	15.87	15.70	15.76	15.95
May	15.72	15.52	15.60	15.82

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅝s '43-40 June	108.8	108.8	108.8
1	3¼s '41	107.8	107.8	107.8
1	3¼s '45-43	110.5	110.5	110.5
49	3¼s '46-44	110.11	110.7	110.7
1	3¼s '49-46	109.26	109.26	109.26
1	4¼s '52-47	119.7	119.7	119.7
50	2s '47-50	102.16	102.16	102.16
1	2¾s '51-48 reg	106.3	106.3	106.3
3	2½s '53-49	103.2	103.2	103.2
6	2¾s '52-50	103	103	103
8	2¾s '54-51	104.15	104.15	104.15
9	2½s '60-55	105	104.30	104.30
5	2½s '59-56	103.23	103.23	103.23
23	2½s '65-60	103.7	103.5	103.6
5	2½s '63-58	103.9	103.9	103.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3s '47-42	106.3	106.3	106.3
4	3¼s '64-44	107.16	107.16	107.16
11	3s '49-44	107.22	107.8	107.8

Home Owners' Loan

6	2¾s '49-39	102.14	102.14	102.14
3	3s '52-44	107.9	107.8	107.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	103½	103½	103½
2	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104¼	104	104
3	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	72	72	72
1	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	34	34	34
1	Alleghany cv 5s '44	78½	78½	78½
1	Alleghany cv 5s '49	69½	69½	69½
1	Alleghany 5s '50 st	35	34½	35
19	Alleghany 5s	105	104½	105
1	Aligh Val 4s '42	97	97	97
1	Allied Strs 4½s '50	89	89	89
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	110½	109½	109¾
19	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	51	50¼	50¼
36	Am Br Pow P5s 2030	51	50¼	50¼
13	AmHGChm cv 5½s '49	103	102½	103
24	Am Int 5½s '49	112	111¾	112
16	Am T & T 5½s '43	106¾	106	106¾
39	Am T & T 5½s '65	106½	106¾	106¾
48	Am T & T 3½s '61	104	103¾	104
4	Am W W & E 6s '75	105¾	105¾	105¾
15	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	98¼	97⅝	98¼
4	Arm Del 4s '57	98¼	98¼	98¼
27	Arm Del 4½s '55	108¼	108¼	108¼
14	AT&SF 4s '95	89	87½	87½
11	AT&SF aj 4s '95	89	89	89
11	AT&SF 4s 1909-55	90	89	89
6	AT&SF 4s '60	101⅞	100⅛	100⅛
38	AT&SF 4½s '48	109½	109	109
6	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	100¼	100	100
8	AT&SFrykM 4s '65	88½	88½	88½
1	A C Line 1st4s '52	71	70¼	70¼
7	ACL clt 4s '52	66¼	66¼	66¼
9	A C Line 4½s '64	78½	78¼	78¼
12	A C Line 5s '45	38	34	34
9	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	29½	29½	29½
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	53	53	53
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	104½	104½	104½
20	Atl Refin 3s '53	103¾	103¾	103¾
20	B&O rfg 6s '95	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	103	103	103
21	B&O 1st 5s '48	53	50¾	50¾
1	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	51¾	51½	51¾
9	B&O rfg 5s '95	18	18	18
1	B&O 5s '95 F	17½	17½	17½
2	B&O 5s 2000 D	17½	17½	17½
1	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	17½	17½	17½
78	B&O cv 4½s '60	53¾	53¼	53¼
19	B&O 4s '48	49¼	49¼	49¼
60	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	49	49	49
1	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41 ct	49	49	49
1	B&O 5s 'S W '50	37½	35½	35¾
4	B&O 4s T C '59	39	39	39
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107½	107½	107½
16	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102¼	102¼	102¼
26	Beth Stl 3¼s '52	99	99	99¼
1	Boston&Me 5s '67	26	26	26
1	Boston&Me 4¾s JJ61	24¼	24¼	24¼
5	Boston&Me 5s '55	26½	26	26
6	Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	74	74	74
9	Bkly Edis 3¾s '66	108½	108½	108½
12	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	82½	82½	82½
4	Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	108¼	105½	105½
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	108¾	106¾	106¾
3	Bklu U Gas 5s '45	96¼	94¼	94¼
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	29¼	27	27
17	Buf R&P 4½s '57	27½	27½	27½
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	8	8	8
2	Bur C R&No 5s '34	7½	7½	7½
2	Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	39¾	39	39
2	Bush Term 5s '55	94	94	94
36	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	119¼	119¼	119¼
1	Can Nat Ry 5s 70	115¾	115¾	115¾
15	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	118¾	118¾	118¾
1	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	115¾	115¾	115¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Can Nor 6½s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
19	Can Pac 5s 54	100¼	100	100¼
1	Can Pac 4½s 46	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Can Pas 4½s 60	81¾	81¾	81¾
15	Can Pas 4s perp	105½	105½	105½
4	Caro C&O 6s 52	90	90	90
6	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	100½	100½	100½
9	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	93¼	83¾	83¾
4	Cen Ill E&G 5s 51	103¼	103	103
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	67¾	67¾	67¾
3	Ch Ter rfg 5s '53	103	103	103
13	Det Ed 3½s '66	100½	100¼	100¼
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	107	107	107
1	Dow Chem 3s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
27	DulMissabe&I 3½s '62	111¼	111¼	111¼
7	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¼	106¼	106¾
12	Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52	117	11	11¾
17	Er e rfg 5s 67	21¼	20¼	20¼
48	Erie gen lien 4s 96	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	104	103¾	103¾
12	Firestone T&R 3½s 48	8	7¾	7¾
30	Fla E Cst 5s 74	101	100	100¾
5	Gen Cable 4½s '47	107¾	107¼	107¼
2	Gen MotAccept 3¼s51	60¼	60	60
11	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	100½	100¼	100¼
2	Goodrich 4½s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
9	Goodrich 6s 45	104¼	103¾	104
20	Gt Nor Ry 6½s 52	97¼	97	97
10	Gt Nor 5s 73	91	90½	90½
5	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83¾	83¼	83¼
25	Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	101½	101⅜	101½
33	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96¾	96	96
17	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	86¾	86	86
5	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
5	Gulf St Stl 4s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	Harlem Riv & P 4s '54	87	87	87
9	Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	69	67¾	69
7	Housatonic 5s '37	32½	32	32
5	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	32½	32½	32½
1	Hudso o Gas 5s '49	124¼	124¼	124¼
32	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	44½	44	44
62	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12	11¾	11¾
8	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	112¾	112¼	112¼
2	Ill Cen 2½s '52	48	48	48
1	Il Cen 4s '52	59¼	57½	57½
12	Il Cen 4s '53	54	53	53½
2	Il Cen rfg 4s '55	57½	57½	57½
36	Il Cen 4½s '66	50¼	47½	47½
5	Il Cen 5s '55	65	65	65
49	IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63A	56	53½	53½
3	IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	49½	49¼	49½
1	Indpls&Louis 4s '56	10	10	10
1	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	61½	61	61½
5	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	3½	3½	3¼
5	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	16¼	16	16
5	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	92	92	92
2	Int Paper 6s '55	99½	99	99
4	Int Paper 5s '47	64½	63¾	63¾
7	Int T&T 4½s 52	67	65¾	65¾
17	Int T&T 5s 55	3¼	3¼	3¼
7	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	84	83½	83½
2	James F&Clea 4s 59	34	33	33
16	KCFT&Scem 4s 36	67½	67	67
3	KC South 5s 50	69¾	69	69
8	KC South 3s 50	105	105	105
2	Kans O&G 4½s 80	102	102	102
1	Koppers Co 4s 51	100	100	100
22	Kresge Found 3½s 47	106	100	100

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util*
Net change	—5.25	—1.86	—1.20
Today's close†	141.80	29.24	22.77
Saturday's close	146.75	31.10	23.97
1938-39 high	158.41	34.33	25.19
1938-39 low	98.95	19.00	15.14

* 20 utilities prior to June 2, 1938.
† Preliminary.

Outlook for U. S. Holders of Chile Bonds Is Cheering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Foreign bondholders will be cheered by the annual statement issued by the Amortisation Bank here regarding 1938 income available for the debt service.

It has an especial interest for American investors who, acting on the recommendation of their protective organization, accepted Chile's service renewal terms during the past year. British bondholders had accepted two years previously.

The Bank, which operates autonomously, announced that it had received a total of $14,135,573 of Government revenue during 1938, by way of nitrate profits and income taxes on copper companies, for allocation to the foreign debt service. This compared with $6,106,751 for 1937.

In accordance with law, half of this has been devoted to bond redemption by Government buying on the open market, $33,786,500, £1,254,863 and Swiss Frs. 6,577,000 (all nominal) having been retired from circulation. This part of the plan is not so popular with bondholders but has been accepted. The other half of the revenue, as stipulated, has been allocated to interest payments, which work out at $2.09 per $100 of nominal capital. The rate was $7.86 per $1,000 (nominal) the previous year.

The especially good showing for 1938 was due to the prosperity of the copper industry, whose income taxes yielded $11,263,666 compared with $3,124,793 in 1937. The 1939 restriction and price outlook is not quite so good.

Chile's foreign debt service, suspended in 1931, was renewed partially in 1935 by linking it with government income in foreign currency from the nitrate and copper industries. Last year's bond-buying operations, in accordance with the 50 per cent redemption clause, reduced foreign indebtedness by $182,281,000, £27,884,131 and Swiss Frs. 110,022,000 by December 31 last. Total buying since the law was enforced has reduced the debt (including the sterling and franc bonds) from $450,000,000 to approximately $320,000,000 today.

Financial Briefs

The average value of Wyoming farms is $9.537; the average value per acre is $5.92, says The Associated Press.

The seventh annual edition of Lamborn's Sugar Calendar, containing statistical data and other vital information pertaining to the sugar industry of the United States and the world, is being distributed by Lamborn & Co., internationally known sugar brokers.

United States production of oleomargarine in 1938 was estimated to be in excess of 400,000,000 pounds, the largest ever reported, according to The Associated Press.

The railroads in 1938 installed approximately one fourth as many new freight cars as they did in the previous year, according to the Association of American Railroads.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Austria 7s '57	12¾	12¼	12¼
1	Bavaria 6½s '45	17	17	17
2	Belgium 7s '55	114½	114¼	114¼
2	Belgium 6½s '49	106½	106⅛	106⅛
1	Belgium 6s '55	106	106	106
1	Belgium 6s '55 ct	12	12	12
20	Brazil 6½s '26-57	10½	10	10
17	Brazil 6½s '27-57	10½	9⅝	9⅝
2	Brazil C Rr El 7s '52	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1	Brisbane 5s '57	99	99	99
4	Brisbane 6s '50	50	50	50
14	Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	50¾	50¼	50¼
3	BuenA4½s4½sAug'76	50¾	50¼	50¼
11	BuenA4½s4½sApr'76	50⅛	50	50
8	Buen A 4½s 4½s '75	51	51	51
2	Canada 5s '52	111½	111½	111½
17	Canada 5s '57	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Canada 3¼s '61	104½	104½	104½
6	Canada 3s '67	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Canada 2½s '45	19	19	19
5	Carlsbad 8s '54	15½	15½	15½
1	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '37	15½	15½	15½
3	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '42	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2	Chile 6s '60	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2	Chile 6s '60 asd	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
4	Chile 6s '61 Jan	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Chile 6s '61 Sept	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
20	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	21¼	21¼	21¼
6	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25¾	25¾	25¾
5	Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	24½	24½	24½
3	Copenhag 4½s '53	94½	94½	94½
3	Costa Rica 7s '51	72½	72½	72½
7	Cuba 5½s '45	101	101	101
4	Cuba 4½s '77	88¾	88	88
2	Cuba 4½s '49	81	81	81
2	Czecho-Slo 8s '52	98¾	98	98
20	Denmark 5½s '55	111¾	111¾	111¾
3	Dom Rep 5½s '61 ext	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛
4	Dom 5½s '42	66	66	66
4	Dom 1st 5½s '69 ext	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝
16	Ger Cons 7s '49	23	21⅛	23
1	Ger Gen El 6½s '48	62	62	62
3	GuConElPJap 7s '44	72½	72½	72½
25	GtConElPJap 6½s '50	72½	72½	72½
3	Greek Nat 7s '64	24½	23	23½
6	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	71	71	71
11	Italy 7s 191	82½	82½	82½
4	Japan 6½s '54	82	82	82
4	Japan 5½s '65	59	58	58
1	Jugslav Bk 7s '57	12	12	12
10	Kreuger&T 5s '59 ct	58	54½	54½
17	Milan City 6½s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Norway 4½s '65	104	102½	102½
3	Norway 4s '43	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Norway 4½s '58	102½	102½	102½
2	Norway 4½s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
22	Norway 4s '63	84	83½	83½
1	Orient Dev 6s '53	49	49	49
1	Orient Dev 6½s '58	49	49	49
11	Oslo City 4½s '55	101½	101¼	101¼
6	Panama 5s '63 A st asd	48¼	47¾	47¾
1	Par-Ol RR 5½s '58	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	Pernambuco 7s '47	67½	66½	66½
7	Peru 1st 6s '60	9¾	9¾	9¾
3	Peru 2d 6s 1961	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	Queensld 7s '41	105	105	105
10	Queensld 6s '47	104	104	104
4	Rio de Jan 8s '46	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6¾	6¾	6¾
2	Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	67	66½	66½
13	Rome 6½s '52	7¾	7¾	7¾
2	Sao Paul City 8s '52	7¾	7¾	7¾
5	Sao Paulo St 8s '36	19	19	19
3	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	17	17	17
1	Sao Paulo t 6s '68	27	27	27
1	Serbs Bts Sl 8s '62	24	24	24
2	Serbs Bts Sl 7s '62	24	24	24
2	Shinyetsu E Pr 5½s '52	58	58	58
5	Taiwan El P 5½s '71	51	50¾	50¾
13	Tokyo City 5½s '61	53	52¾	52¾
26	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	54	54	54
2	Uruguay 3¾s '78	38	36¼	36¼
3	Uruguay4s4½s4½s'78	38	38	38
1	Uruguay 6s '60	15	15	15
6	Vienna City 6s '52	56	56	56
25	Yokohama 6s '61	56	56	56

Total today, 6,216,000; previous day, 4,298,500; week ago, 5,510,150; year ago, 5,319,350; week ago, 12,360,000; Jan. 1 to date, 115,944,050; year ago, 123,691,675; two years ago, 283,883,000.

Foreign Bonds

2	AbitibiP&P 5s '53	58¼	58¼	58¼
2	Agr M Bk 6s '46	25½	25½	25½
1	Antioquia 7s '45A	11¾	11	11
1	Antioquia 7s '45 B	11¾	11¾	11¾
2	Antioquia 7s '46	11¾	11¾	11¾
4	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	10	10	10
4	Antwerp 5s '58	98¼	98	98
17	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77¼	77	77¼
6	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	77	76¾	77
4	Argentine 4½s '71	84¾	84¼	84¼
27	Australia 5s '55	99¼	99	99¼
12	Australia 5s '57	99¼	99¼	99¼

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	81.7	81.5	81.7	81.6b
May	81.7	81.5	81.5	81.6
July	82.0	81.4	81.7	82.0

b—Bid.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Aeme Wire vtc (1e)	24½	24½	24½
900	Aero Sup Mfg B (⅛e)	5	4¾	4¾
400	Ainsworth (⅛g)	7⅝	6⅝	6¾
200	Air Assoc (.47½e)	9⅝	9¼	9¼
400	Air Investors	2	2	2
200	Air Inv war	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Ala Gt Sou (6e)	63	63	62
100	All

Reich's Labor Economy Puts Specialists in Key Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The action of the German Government, virtually militarizing its entire male population beyond the age of 17 through extension of physical fitness requirements and enrollment in military formation of the National Socialist party, is but another step in the organization of the Reich's man power.

A new "labor economy" was recently embarked upon with appointment of special commissioners in three branches of industry—building, machinery and motor building.

The three new Commissioners are, Dr. Fritz Todt, for building, Karl Lange, for the machine industry, and Colonel von Schell for the motor industry. Each of the three is given plenary powers in his own section.

To Dr. Todt, who is famous as the builder of the Reich automobile roads and chief inspector of the builders of the fortifications on the Rhineland, is given the tremendous task of reorganizing the whole building industry with special reference to the supplies of raw materials and the use of labor. He will concentrate particularly upon greater use of machinery so as to economize man power.

Many Miles of Roads

Dr. Todt in a recent speech emphasized that despite the time spent on fortifying the western frontiers, the Reich had also built 3,000 kilometers (about 1,860 miles) of automobile roads according to plan. Adolf Hitler, he declared, had employed German laborers for his political objectives and the Reich had been enlarged not with arms but with concrete. Herr Lange, the second Special Commissioner, who has been appointed to the machine industry, is to concentrate upon ship-building, and will also be concerned with rationalization in general.

Colonel von Schell, reported to be one of the ablest organizers in the German Army, has the task of simplifying and standardizing the production of motor trucks. It is hoped to reduce them to three categories—1½-ton, 3-ton, and 5-ton units. The automobile industry is invited to submit plans for the best models in each of the three types.

The manufacturer adjudged as the winner by Colonel von Schell will not only manufacture the new model in his own plant, but also be paid royalties by other firms using his model. This step clearly indicates the place the automobile industry can play in any future, according to the military authorities here.

Mass Production Adopted

Writing on this subject at the time of Colonel von Schell's apointment, the Deutsche Volkswirt stated that there was nowadays no place for special army construction and that production would henceforth be on mass production lines. The general development, technical and otherwise, of automobile trucks is dependent upon Colonel von Schell's department, so that no new type will appear on the market without its permission.

Germany, ever since the introduction of the Four-Year Plan has been organized on a "Wehrwissenschaftliche" or war economy basis. The steps now taken follow logically as an important advance toward making the Reich more efficient for war, as well as for commerce.

The enormous demands of rearmament continue to be the main reasons for the shortage of foodstuffs, raw materials, and of labor. Whether the Commissioners effect such economies as will remove these shortages—except perhaps in labor—remains an open question here.

The building trade continues on the increase as is shown by the fact that whereas in 1936 the total value (mainly state orders and armament) was 8,500,000,000 reichsmarks (about $3,400,000,000) in 1937 it was 10,000,000,000 reichsmarks in 1938, and will probably amount to 12,000,000,000 reichsmarks in 1939.

There is still a great shortage of iron. It is claimed that a new raw material from basalt may serve as a substitute for iron and steel. It remains to be seen whether this melted basaltic rock comes up to expectations.

There is also a shortage of certain kinds of food in these days, especially fats, butter and eggs, and certain kinds of meat. Very little fruit of good quality is to be seen in the shops nowadays.

President Shows Public Research Is of High Value

(Continued from Page 1)

questions; population changes, distribution, etc;

International trade, goods and money and their effects;

Indices of economic change in production, employment, etc.;

Conditions of labor; government finance.

For all this work, the Federal Government spends about one dollar a citizen a year: $120,000,000. This represents about 2 per cent of the total budget, in contrast with industrial corporations which spend about 4 per cent.

These investments pay dividends. In one single bureau of the 125 which engage in research, the annual savings to the Nation is computed at more than $230,000,000. This is the bureau of plant industry, but a part of the agricultural research done. In the breeding and introduction of spring wheat by this Bureau, the resultant annual increase of production was worth $40,000,000. Introduction of durum wheat reaped a net return of $30,000,000 a year; increase in soybean acreage is set at another $30,000,000 and improvement of orchard spraying has improved the fruit crop by $30,000,000 a year.

These "profits" flowing from only one bureau more than double the Federal Government's total annual expenditure on research. But the fruits extend over many other fields. For a decade the United States has led the world in aeronautics, chiefly because of its superior research facilities.

The report continues to list other research triumphs, ranging over the whole field of knowledge: from aviation to anthropology; from the social sciences to spring wheat; from the bureau of standards to Congressional investigations, of which this volume gives an interesting history.

Congress is not asked by the President to take any action. But if it reads the report, it will know something of governmental activities that have never before been summarized so comprehensively. And maybe the research pittance contained in each departmental budget won't seem fair game for political deletion in return for a slice of pork.

Mr. Roosevelt's message follows:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress, a report entitled "Research—a National Resource," compiled by the National Resources Committee.

This report deals with the relation of the Federal Government to research. Subsequent reports in this field will cover research by colleges, universities, and foundations, by business organizations, by the industrial laboratories, and by the state and municipal governments.

The dependence of civilization on science is universally recognized, but the extent of the activities of private and public agencies carrying on scientific inquiry is not generally known. It is unlikely that large numbers of our people have any adequate realization of the services which are being rendered by the executive agencies of the Federal Government through scientific researches in medicine, agriculture, economics, public administration and other natural and social sciences.

This report indicates the new emphasis in recent years on activities in the social science fields and stresses the need for effective co-ordination of all agencies engaged in research in order to achieve the solution of many of our more difficult problems.

I commend the report to the consideration of the Congress.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg (First Church): Church Edifice, River Avenue and Nassau Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 29. Radiocast Station CJRC, 630 kilocycles.

England

Cheshire

West Kirby: Tudor Cinema, 3 p. m., Feb. 5.

Essex

Colchester: Moot Hall, 3 p. m., Feb. 5.

London

London (Eleventh Church): Church Building, 1 Nutford Place, W. 1, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Oxfordshire

Oxford (Organization at Oxford University): Oxford Union Society Hall, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 7.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Fourth Church): The Kings Norton Picture House, The Green, Kings Norton, 3 p. m., Feb. 5.

Worcestershire

Worcester (auspices Societies, Malvern and Worcester): Guildhall, High Street, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 6.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (Third Church): St. Andrews Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.

United States

Arkansas

Hot Springs: Senior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 29.

California

Angels Camp (auspices Society, Vallicita): Bret Harte Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego): Granada Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 29.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 724 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Philharmonic Auditorium, Fifth and Olive Streets, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 31. Radiocast Station KFAC, 1300 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Pasadena (First Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

San Diego (Second Church): Russ Auditorium, Russ Boulevard and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Connecticut

Norwalk: First Methodist Episcopal Church, West Avenue, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

Florida

Coconut Grove (Second Church, Miami): Church Edifice, 3850 Main Highway, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 29.

Georgia

Albany: New Albany Hotel, Valencia Room, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Illinois

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Logan Boulevard and Mozart Street, 8 p.m., Feb. 3.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, Central Avenue at Fulton Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Chicago (Twentieth Church): Nortown Theater, 4320 North Western Avenue, 12 m., Feb. 3.

Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, Second and Jackson, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Indiana

Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

South Bend: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 29.

Massachusetts

Cambridge: Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Taunton: Cohannet School Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Michigan

Ferndale: Radio City Theater, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

Flint (Second Church): Longfellow Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

Missouri

Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Overland: New Overland School Auditorium, 2318 Woodson Road, 3 p. m., Jan. 29.

Springfield (Second Church): St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Nevada

Las Vegas: Methodist Church, Bridger and Third Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

New Jersey

East Orange: East Orange High School, North Walnut Street, near Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 29.

West New York: Public School Number 5, Hudson Avenue and Tenth Street, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 31.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Public Schools, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 31.

Buffalo (Fifth Church): Buffalo Consistory Auditorium, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30. (Note change of hour.)

Freeport: Freeport High School, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 31.

Hollis: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 29.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 2.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

White Plains: White Plains High School, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30.

Ohio

Alliance: South Liberty School Auditorium, South Liberty Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 29.

Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30.

Oklahoma

Okmulgee: North Methodist Church, Eighth and Seminole, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

Tulsa (Third Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 3.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

Puerto Rico

San Juan: Church Edifice, Stop 22, Avenida de Diego, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 31.

Texas

Corpus Christi: Civic Center, Broadway at Park, 8 p. m., Jan. 31.

Harlingen: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

Utah

Salt Lake City (auspices First Church): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 566 East South Temple Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

Virginia

Richmond: Mosque Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 2.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc., Feb. 5, 12, March 5, 19; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc.; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc., Feb. 5; March 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Feb. 5; March 5.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., on Jan. 29, WMCA, 570kc.

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., on Feb. 5, 12, 19, and 26, WMCA, 570kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc.; also W8XK, 15.2mc., on Feb. 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc., on Feb. 5; March 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc., on Jan. 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc., on Feb. 5, 19; March 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc., on Jan. 29; Feb. 12, 19, 26.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc., on Feb. 5; March 5.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc., on Feb. 5; March 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc., on Jan. 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc., on Feb. 26.

Fronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc., also CFRX, 6.07 mc., on Jan. 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Reich to Continue Talks on Refugees

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (AP)—Field Marshal Hermann Göring has assured George Rublee, American director of the Inter-Governmental Refugee Committee, that Germany is ready to continue trying to find ways of sending her Jews abroad.

Mr. Rublee is expected to return to Berlin this week to continue negotiations on the basis of the plan already offered by and discussed with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former president of the Reichsbank. The plan made the assistance of other governments in an expansion of Germany's export trade a condition of the Reich's co-operation in German Jewish emigration arrangements. It is expected that the conversations will continue with Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, an official of the Ministry of National Economy, in charge of the office for commercial payments abroad.

Canada's Door Closed

MONTREAL, Jan. 23 (CP)—So long as Canada has its unemployment problem, there will be no open door for political refugees in the Dominion, State Secretary Rinfret said Jan. 20 before the St. James Young Liberals' Association.

The Minister said the Government has decided restrictions on immigration from foreign countries are to be maintained. There was no intention of diminishing these restrictions, despite all sentiments of humanity.

Mr. Rinfret, added, however, individual cases were examined carefully, where members of the prospective entrant's family were in Canada or where the person had capital to establish himself. But since 1935 the Government has shown severity for all classes of immigration, in view of the country's unemployed.

Italian King's Daughter And Bourbon Prince Wed

ROME, Jan. 23 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel gave his youngest daughter, Princess Maria, in marriage today to Prince Louis of Bourbon-Parma, scion of the once-sovereign Dukes of Parma.

The ceremony in the Pauline Chapel of the Quirinal Palace was performed by Monsignor Giuseppe Beccaria, Court Chaplain. The royal family, royal relatives from various parts of Europe, Premier Mussolini, Government and Fascist Party officials, chiefs of foreign diplomatic missions, and a few other guests attended.

The marriage added another to the numerous marriage links between the House of Savoy and the various branches of the Bourbons.

Press Photographers Show Best of Their Camera Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The Press Photographers' Association of New York opened its fourth annual exhibition of prints at the Empire State Building here today with an announcement of awards for pictorial, spot news, feature, and sports work. The exhibition is outstanding for the excellence of the photography shown and is attracting wide attention. More than 500 prints are on display. The show will continue until Feb. 4.

"Mother Waits," by Arthur Sasse of International News Photos, got first prize in the pictorial class, with "Sunlight in the Skyscraper Canyon," by Samuel Falk of Times-Wide World, taking second place. Third prize in this class went to "Circumnavigator," by Hugh Broderick of International News Photos.

In the spot news class prize winners were pictures of a strongly sensational type. The winners were: For first prize, "Norman Thomas Egged Out," by Ralph Morgan, a free lance photographer, showing the demonstration against the Socialist leader when he attempted to speak in Jersey City last year; second, "Death Dive," by Harry Harris of the Associated Press, and third, "War Vets Battle Nazis," by Charles Hoff of the New York Daily News.

"Fight Ballet," another picture by Harry Harris of the Associated Press, won first prize in the sports class. "Goal," by Carl Thusgaard of Acme Newspictures, was second, and "High," by Henry Olen of the New York Daily News, was third.

In the feature class, "There's Glamour Even in Dunking," by Anthony Camerano of the Associated Press, got first honors. Second place went to "Princess and the Mayor," by Mr. Harris, and third place to "New World—Prague to U. S.," by Murray Becker of the Associated Press.

Judges of the awards were Jack Haney of Movietone News; William P. Montague of Paramount News; Allyn Butterfield; Edward Thorgeson of Fox Movietone; Christy Walsh, Sports Director of the World's Fair; Wilson Hicks of Life; T. M. Cleland and Vernon Pope of Look; Mrs. Helene Sanders; Dr. D. J. Ruzicka; and Thomas O. Sheckell.

First prize winners will receive a plaque designed by C. D. Batchelor, editorial cartoonist of the Daily News, and sculptured by Walter Russell, famous for his Sousa memorial.

Natural color photographs also were exhibited in a non-competitive class and illustrate the rapid strides being made in this field.

This year's exhibit also celebrates the discovery of the photographic process just 100 years ago.

A prize-winning picture: Page 1.

Hitler Extends Hold on Army

(Continued from Page 1)

disappear through its economic control of Europe east of the Rhine.

The Reich of course cannot get cotton and some other vital raw materials in that area, but it can obtain foodstuffs. To get foreign exchange it is essential to carry on until its Central and Southeastern European plans are fulfilled. Business circles here maintain that Germany may even dump some of its finest goods, "products of the finest German workmanship," on the world's market in the near future.

Racing Against Time

Thus a great race is proceeding. Germany is racing against time to complete its economic plans to the south and east and putting all its energies into the stupendous effort. All of its present political power is being exerted toward this end as is also its increased military strength.

This is the underlying keynote of diplomatic negotiations which the Reich recently has been conducting with statesmen from the Southeastern European countries, and it is believed here that the pressure of many kinds which the Reich can now exert following virtual English and French withdrawal from the support of these countries after the Munich agreement will obtain the desired end, not only economically but also diplomatically, when the right moment arrives.

The visit here of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak Foreign Ministers served to show how the Reich's strong hand is now being exerted in Central Europe. Germany's desire to have order in that area today reveals itself in an announcement from Prague that military incidents between Hungary and Czechoslovakia on the Ruthenian front have been settled in a "long and cordial conversation" between Count Stefan Csáky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister.

Dr. Chvalkovsky's week-end visit here is also expected to result in stronger pressure being brought to bear upon certain Czech newspapers which during the past few weeks have been "entertaining certain illusions," to cite the German press, so that they will amend their ways and be more "objective." Formerly Czechoslovakia was warned against pursuing an anti-Germany foreign policy. Today that country must go further and realize that its new foreign policy must find an echo in a new internal policy, according to the German press.

Kentucky's First Post Office

Kentucky's first post office was established at Danville in 1792 in a building that it still standing.

Michigan Truck Strike Falters

DETROIT, Jan. 23 (AP)—Mayor Richard W. Reading strove today to avert a state-wide strike of 30,000 union truck drivers threatened as a sympathy demonstration for Detroit teamsters who haul beer and who are involved in a complex struggle with another group.

Officials of the Teamsters' Union of the American Federation of Labor had planned originally to stage a general walkout this morning, but after a series of conferences the Mayor announced early that concerted union action had been postponed for a few hours at least.

The Mayor indicated conferees had assured him further co-operation meanwhile in attempting to settle the American Federation of Labor jurisdictional fight between two locals of Detroit beer truck drivers.

Counsel for Local 271 of the Teamsters' Union said they would ask Circuit Judge Dewitt H. Merriam for an immediate hearing on the injunction granted in favor of Local 38 of the Brewery Workers' Union, which contends it holds a closed shop contract with Detroit breweries effective until April 1, 1941.

Spokesmen for the Teamster Union claim their members broke away from the Brewery Union and argue that the contract obligations should accompany them regardless of the changed structure of their organization. They further contend the Teamster Union no longer has enough members to fill the contract and charge that the breweries have locked them out.

John Stroh, secretary of one of the large breweries, said that William Green, President of the A. F. of L. had refused to intervene, saying "It's a local row and I won't interfere."

Beer deliveries in Detroit since the dispute broke out have been made only under heavy police guard. Fights broke out in various parts of the City beginning Jan. 20 when beer hauling was resumed.

Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald came here Jan. 21 and conferred with Mayor Reading about the situation. The Governor said the State was ready to give assistance if Detroit asked it.

J. M. O'Laughlin, President and Business Agent of the Teamsters Union, said that business agents and stewards of teamsters' locals in the State voted to declare a City-wide strike and "if necessary a State-wide strike" at a meeting last night.

Although some of the seven breweries directly affected by the dispute were attempting to make deliveries, business was far below normal and the brewers announced that 8,000 employees had been laid off.

Radio Strike Call O. K.d on Coast As Wrigley Signs Code

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 (AP)—The San Francisco unit of the American Federation of Radio Artists today joined others in the nation's key radio centers in authorizing the AFRA's National Council to call a strike if necessary in their wage dispute with advertising agencies.

Three hundred AFRA members here voted unanimously in agreement with units in Hollywood, New York, and Chicago, but Vic Connors, executive secretary of the San Francisco group, said the "possibility of strike action had been lessened" because Philip Wrigley, "one of the foremost national sponsors, signed an agreement yesterday accepting the AFRA code of fair practice."

Charles J. Post, Labor Department conciliator, planned meetings today with both factions in an effort to forestall "silencing" of the nation's networks.

The artists are asking an individual wage minimum of $15 for a 15-minute commercial broadcast, $25 for 30 minutes, $35 for 60 minutes, and $6 more an hour for rehearsals. The agents have offered $15, $20 and $25 for the periods with no remuneration for rehearsals.

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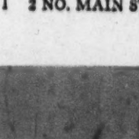
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

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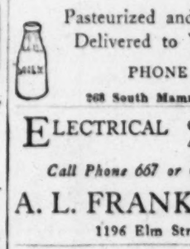
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(Continued)

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WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mould your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City — Plaza 3-3318

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
Exceptional "Buys" in living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, rugs, odd pieces; highest quality. Samples from better manufacturers; also selected items from fine homes. Complete line SIMMONS Beautyrest bedding.
LLOYDS FURNITURE GALLERIES
229 East 60th Street, N. Y. C.

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COOK-MAID, BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR, Christian Scientists preferred; 2 adults; laundry; near Ridgefield, Conn.; $125 monthly; references. Write Box P-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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MASON & HAMLIN Baby Grand Piano—Brand new; will sacrifice to move at once. BOYLSTON PIANO COMPANY, 423 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; COM. 3668.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single, double, outside rooms; semi-private baths; newly furnished; near Christian Science church; good transportation. Howard 1256 Bergen St. PR. 2-2363.

N. Y. CITY, West 86th St.—Very desirable sunny room for lady, adjoining bath, $8.00; smaller, $6.00; home apartment, elevator, radio. Phone Riv. 9-2161.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN
"FRIENDLY"
SHOE
for Men

ROANOKE

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.

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"At Memorial Bridge"
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ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

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The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7161

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

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CALGARY

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9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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3½ and 4 Point
Hudson's Bay Company.

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686

UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101

EDMONTON

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9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
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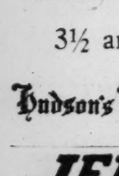
SAFEWAY and **PIGGLY WIGGLY**



Kitchen Craft
FLOUR
Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce.
SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

You never have to pay more at Edmonton's own store.

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.
9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

EDMONTON
(Continued)

New Method Laundry & Dry Cleaners
11060 JASPER AVENUE
Phones 26114, 26115

Hudson's Bay Company
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Air conditioned for your comfort.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

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BADMINTON
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Sporting Goods, Main Floor
Hudson's Bay Company

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 42 877
EST. 1921 C. F. L. 4

Shoes from
AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager TAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

St. Boniface Creamery
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS
LIMITED
Phone 42 361
CLEANERS, DYERS, FURRIERS

C. DILNUTT
Sports Wear Shop for Nice Clothes
MILLINERY
E. M. ISBISTER
Hats of Distinction
At Special Prices
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Phone 21922

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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12 cents a pound
Call 7-4578
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

Prices
477 KING ST. E PHONE 2-1186
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
THE EMERALD LUNCHEONETTE
Next door is under same management
CANDY and ICE CREAM

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, Mgr.
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Phone 4-3383 46 Kenilworth N.

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Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

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Reductions of 10% to 33⅓% off regular prices.
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
428-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

LONDON
(Continued)

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Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The label of good shopping value
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The Shop of Fashion Craft
Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.
110-112 SPARKS STREET

CARLTON SHOES
FOR MEN
Sold in Ottawa Exclusively by
Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY
A Policy of Quality for 50 Years

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone 2-4281

Mutual Press Ltd.
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230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD B. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

Maxwell's
Hairdressers
133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue
Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6003

TORONTO

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Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1148 North End MO 1179

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

7 Direct Phones MI. 4691
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

ARNOT COAL COMPANY
LL. 8354
COAL and COKE
City Wide Delivery
29 WABASH AVENUE

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

BUDGET BUNDLE
This is the finest all finished laundry service with no extra charge, at a reasonable rate. Telephone today for particulars.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN
Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

12 STORES
Woman's Bakery
LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clemens Ave
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

Your Patronage Is Solicited
DOAN
COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

MID-SEASON MILLINERY . . .
We believe the need is immediate for a new hat to tide you over the mid-season doldrums, to bring an advance breath of Spring into your life. Hats that are young looking, pretty with veiling and flowers, sleekly tailored . . . and attractively priced from 2.98 up to whatever you wish to pay.
SECOND FLOOR
Simpson's

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FROntenac 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

We Solicit Enquiries
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone *BElair 3466
First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

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COMPANY LIMITED

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WL. 4115

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Insurance of All Kinds
Specializing in Annuities
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Phones: Office LA 7227—Res. AT. 3177

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Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

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REGINA

JANUARY WHITE SALE

Good Values in Household Linens, Bedding, Lingerie, Corsets
R. H. Williams & Sons Limited
THE GLASGOW HOUSE
REGINA CANADA

SASKATOON

Purity
Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 3551 731 Broadway

European Local Classified

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FORMER director well-known agency seeks part-time work; lay-out, "copy", etc. on ethical products; confidential, high recommendations. H. S. G. Ogden, A.I.P.A., 7 Ludgate Broadway, London, E. C. 4.

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42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms, QUIET. Modern appointments.

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LONDON—Humber enclosed limousines with careful and smart chauffeurs from 6d. per mile, any distance. Bond's Hire Service, Ltd., 8 Lambolle Place, N. W. 3. Pri. 0067-8.

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DAPHNE JAY
All branches of Dancing;
Specialising in Children's and School Classes.
Write Box M-2212, BCM/CBM, London, or telephone Park 7852.

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"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

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ORIGINAL speeches all occasions and coaching for public speaking; brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Sq., London W. Mayfair 3163.

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Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-8:30. Sat. 10-12

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ADVISORY specialist, complete furnishing schemes planned and carried out; reliable workmanship at low cost; personal supervision; for furniture, new and old, carpets, fabrics, curtains and loose covers, W. GORDON CAMERON, 162 Notting Hill Gate, London, Park 4904.

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WOOLS—ART NEEDLEWORK
KNITTED GARMENTS made to order
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At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap, Cleaning, Dyeing, and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON, RENOWN 3127. 39 MILES RADIUS.

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ENGINEER, M.I. Mech. E., wide experience at home and abroad, desires change; will consider any position of trust; excellent credentials. Address, BM/A. P. D., London, W. C. 1.

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The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
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LONDON — Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science Churches; furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel Bayswater 3039

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Lessons given by certificated teacher: complete course in six weeks; terms by arrangement. Telephone Park 9016.

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England

LONDON

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AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY,
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930
NIMBLE FINGERS—PERSONAL ATTENTION

Earley's
COAL AND COKE
Make warm friends
135 WESTBOURNE PARK RD., W. 2.
Phone Bayswater 2286 (3 lines)

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Builders—Decorators
Sanitary and Electrical Engineers
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Tel: Frobisher 1155 (2 lines)
FULL GARAGE SERVICE
Frobisher 1156

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

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The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service To Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St. W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall.
CHARLES H. BABER LTD.

THE ART STORE
For Gifts for *all* the year; there is always something good to be had from
53 Sloane Square S.W.1
TELEPHONE: SLOANE 5621

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

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Useful and pleasing GIFTS for yourself or your friends
● UNDERWEAR
● KNITWEAR
● GLOVES
● HOSE
26 NOTTING HILL GATE W.11

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
1-2 Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford. E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

F. WARREN & CO'S
GUARANTEED
PHONES EUSTON 1245 ETC.
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C.1
(Facing Euston Station)

GREGG & CO., LTD.
Sheffield Cutlers and Ironmongers
Specialty Stainless Knives
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

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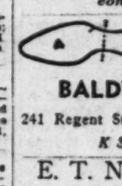
58, Baker St., W. 1 Welbeck 3732
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Wedding and Birthday Cakes. Ices, Dinner Sweets, Fancy Boxes for presents. Light Luncheons and Teas.



The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.

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241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2
For Every
INSURANCE

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Flowers for All Occasions
118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Ken. 7288
84 Brompton Road, S. W. 3 Ken. 7288
17 Church St., W. 8 Wes. 7785
1 Lanthal Place, S. W. 7 Ken. 7288
CABLES: LONDOGARDA

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES
Luncheons and Teas
107 George Street Edgware Road, W. 1

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt Attention
Motor delivery London and District daily.
69 ABINGDON RD., KENSINGTON, W. 8
WESTERN 0921

LONDON N.W.--Hampstead

Beautiful *Fabrics* for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers, including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

LONDON E.--Leytonstone

WINTER SALE
at
BEARMANS
The Sale Where Everyone Gets a Bargain
DAILY THROUGH JANUARY
BEARMANS LTD., Leytonstone
Telephone LEY: 1131 (6 lines)

D. NORMAN & SON
Butchers
855 High Road, Leytonstone
Telephone LEYtonstone 2386
82A High Road, Woodford Green
Telephone BUCkhurst 3336

ENGLAND

LONDON E.—Leytonstone
(Continued)

SALE NOW PROCEEDING
Bargains in Furs, Fashions and Furnishings
R. W. & I. PUDDICOMBE
High Rd. Leytonstone Ley.: 1134
Station Broadway Woodford Bue.: 2216

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STREAMLINE Cleaners
SAME DAY SERVICE
25 WOODFORD PARADE, HIGH ROAD SOUTH WOODFORD Tel. WANstead 3222
and at 104 High Road, Loughton (Opp. Crown Hotel) Tel. Loughton 133
We Collect and Deliver

LONDON, S. E. Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
- Corsets
- Hosiery
- Underwear

Agent for "Chilprufe"

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Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1158

LONDON S. W. East Sheen

Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409, 411
Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

hey presto—CLEANERS
Same Day Service
401, Upper Richmond Rd., East Sheen, S. W. 14. Tel. Prospect 1800
49a Church Rd., Barnes, S. W. 13 Tel. Riverside 1800
Personal Supervision Given to All Orders

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The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223
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Ireland

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, RATHMINES
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

PIM BROTHERS LTD
Nearly Everything for Men, Women and Children
We have always preferred to offer only attractive, reliable goods at fair prices, rather than handle inferior merchandise and make low price our main appeal.
PIM BROTHERS LTD GEORGE'S ST.

Switzers
LADIES' COATS
for MOTORING, SPORTS WEAR and ALL OCCASIONS. Fashionably Cut in the Newest Materials. Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO. Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

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The Victor Waddington Galleries
28 South Anne Street, Dublin, Phone 44569

MAISON PROST LTD.
HAIRDRESSERS AND PERFUMERS
24 St. Stephen's Green (Ladies and Gentlemen)
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GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Tomorrow's needs will all be met,
I can truly say,
For I have a full supply
Of goodness for today.
L.M.

In Lighter Vein

That Man's In Again!

A lively argument arose among three men at a restaurant table when a friend, attracted by the noise, inquired what was going on.

Explained one man: "We're arguing over the checks."

"Well, cut it out," said the other, "that's what they're doing over in Europe!"

First Thing!

The angler decided to rise very early. As he walked along the main street he heard the village clock strike five.

"Well, I've always heard a lot about the early rising of country folk," he thought to himself, "but there's no one about yet."

Presently he saw a farm laborer.

"Grand morning!" he called out.

"It is now, sir," replied the laborer, "but it was very cold first thing."—Tit-Bits.

"If you must shiver, will you please lean on that tree and give the custard a chance to settle?"

Party Fun

Swat the Can

Here is a hilarity-provoking game for your next picnic, and it needs no equipment you are not likely to have available.

Get a fair-sized empty tin can and set it up on end. Secure or make some kind of club, about the length of a golf club, but preferably with a head about the size of a croquet mallet. Mark off a line twenty good paces from the can, and you are ready to start playing.

Choose sides if a small number play, or make teams of five or six members if a large number play. A player from each side or team in turn takes his place on the line and is allowed a good look at the can, after which he is securely blindfolded. He then walks forward to where he thinks the can is and aims a mighty swat at it, his object being to knock that can as far as possible.

Usually, of course, he will simply take a mighty swat at empty air, so each player is allowed three swats, and he may move around all he likes to take them. He may score two, or even three hits, since one hit may only just graze the can, thus revealing its whereabouts. But if he accidentally touches the can or kicks it, thus learning where it is, he is "out." The hilarity comes from the onlookers as they watch those mighty swats at nothing!

The side making the most hits wins, of course; and in the case of a tie, the glory goes to the side whose member swatted the can the longest distance.—Alfred I. T., Willits, Calif.

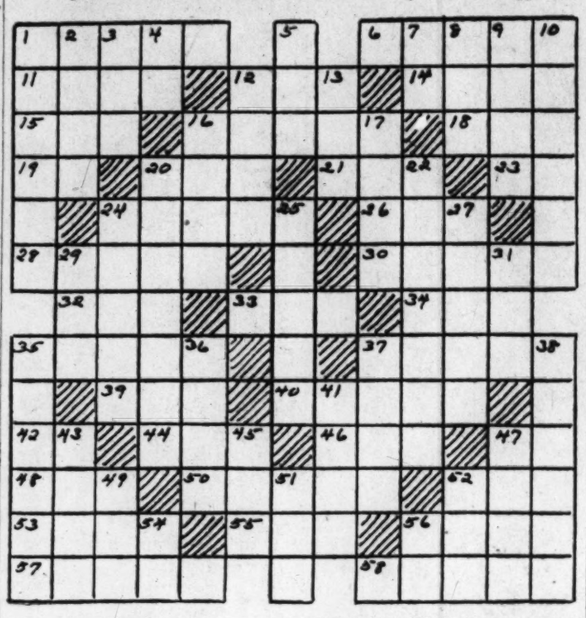
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Herr Hitler removed Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as President of the Reichsbank, and appointed Dr. Walther Funk, who succeeded Dr. Schacht as Economic Minister last year, to succeed him in the Reichsbank post as well.
2. Yes; according to Major Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of the familiar superheterodyne circuit, who last week demonstrated to radio engineers that the use of ultra-high frequencies not only eliminates static noises, but sets new standards for reproduction.
3. Japan regards the fortifying of Guam as a threat to its holdings in the Pacific.
4. They see the Guam situation as the basis for negotiations and bargaining between the United States and Japan.
5. He has summoned all 96 Federal Attorneys to Washington for a conference, probably in April, to consider legal congestion and delay in their districts. In the meantime, he has ordered them to furnish, within 30 days, lists of all cases pending over two years, together with the causes of such delays.
6. No; the lendable excess reserves of banks reached the record sum of $3,500,000,000 on January 18.
7. Hungary.
8. Up to January 20 Budge had taken an 8-to-4 lead in their matches.
9. Edward G. Barrow, formerly secretary and business manager of the team.
10. The Quoddy Tidewater Power project in Maine, and the Florida Ship Canal.
11. By a 1.6 per cent "transaction tax," which would apply not only to sales but to other transactions in which valuable things change hands.
12. Yes; France is not to aid the Spanish Government unless Britain does so.
13. Britain plans to stick to its policy of non-intervention, and to maintain an embargo on arms for Spain.
14. Lowering of United States and British Dominion bars to Oriental immigration.
15. No; he reports that the warfare is likely to continue indefinitely.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is the capital of Afghanistan?
6—What great singer took her name from her birthplace in Australia?
11—In what city is Iowa State College?
12—By way of.
14—In what game would you use a cleek?
15—What cape is in southwestern Morocco, on Atlantic coast?
16—Is the pipit a fish, bird, or a tree (pl.)?
18—What is the trace of a harness?
19—What adjective suffix signifies "belonging to"?
20—What Polish river flows to Narew and Vistula Rivers?
21—What American Indian tribe dwells in Oklahoma, Iowa, and Kansas (sing.)?
23—What exclamation expresses slight surprise?
24—What is Cupid's weapon?
26—What colloquial term is applied to a joke?
28—What city of Ohio is famous for rubber manufactures?
30—What is most conspicuous constellation in the heavens?
32—What artificial language is a modified form of Esperanto?
33—What city in Morocco gave its name to a cap?
34—Homo sapiens.
35—What is opposed to "cathode"?
37—What textile material is made in Northern Ireland?
38—Who was the father of Kish?
40—If you were given a tupelo, would you dress, plant, or chase it?
42—What suffix appears in words from French?
44—In knitting, you do what when you purl?
46—If you visited Novaya Zemlya, you would see much of what?
47—Santa Fe is Capital of what State (abbr.)
48—In archery, what is second innermost circle of the target?
50—What was the standard of the ancient Romans?
52—In speaking of the Biblical Iscah, would you use "him" or "her"?
53—What was the place near Salim where John was baptizing?
55—How was the world described by Pope When Belinda smiled?
56—If you visited the Sulu Archipelago whom would you see (sing.)?
57—What is water in the state of vapor?
58—What king of Judea was known as "the Great"?

Down

1—What is a South Sea islander?
2—What river is formed by union of Argun and Shilka Rivers?
3—What is the seed of any species of Moringa?
4—Objective of "we"?
5—What is the chief melody in hymns?
7—Where is Karnak (abbr.)?
8—What river of France flows to the Garonne?
9—Boy in Gainsborough's famous painting wears costume of what color?
10—If you were in Kandahar, whom would you see (sing.)?
12—Terre Haute is in what county in Indiana?
13—Advertisements (colloq.).
16—Do Orientals wear, burn, or tame the agalloch?
17—What is the powdered East Indian starch used in puddings?
20—You might raise chicks in what?
22—What color is made from cochineal?
24—Who was the son of Caleb?
25—What is the young of a dog?
27—A mythical Cyclops was what?
29—What musical instrument was played by ancient Chinese?
31—How many eyes did each *Cyclops* have?
35—You would go where to visit Ponta Delgada?
36—Buffalo is in what county in New York?
37—What fabric is made by darning a pattern on net?
38—Who was the founder of Babel?
41—What flower has been in cultivation since earliest times?
43—What is the portable shelter used by soldiers in camp?
45—What is fastened to ground to mark position of a base in baseball?
47—What Roman emperor succeeded Claudius?
49—What is the female of the rat?
51—Who came to David when latter was in cave Adullam?
52—What mountain is in southwestern Trans-Jordania?
54—Gulf of Boothia indents what continent (abbr.)?
56—Myself.

(Answers appear among the advertisements)

Odds and Ends

Low "Commercial" Temperature

A temperature of -100°F. has been developed by an American manufacturer as a factor for use in making synthetic rubber.

California Outdoes California

California this year harvested its largest crop of oranges—14,000,000 boxes.

Quotation for Today

TRUE courage is to do without witnesses everything that one is capable of doing before the world.—La Rochefoucauld.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Fire Used to Be Made Without Matches?

It seems probable that from the earliest times men have had fire for warmth and for protection from wild beasts. It is necessarily a guess, for we have no records which tell us definitely, but the earliest savages may have gotten their fire from dead trees set aflame by lightning, from lava from a volcano, from blazes started by flaming meteors, etc. Those who obtained a fire treasured it, never allowing it to go out.

Some time later it was discovered that fire could be made at will by

utilizing the heating effect of friction. (The simple rubbing of one's hands together briskly enough produces a sensation of warmth.) The savages would rub two dry sticks together, or twirl one stick in a hole or groove in another piece of wood so fast that the wood would begin to scorch and finally burst into flame. The American Indians used this method of fire-making. And some Pacific Island savages today do not know even this primitive method of making fire, and if their fire goes out they have to travel far to borrow from a more provident neighbor.

Under the best of circumstances, making a fire by rubbing or twirling sticks is a slow and strenuous business. It was very early discovered that striking iron on flint would produce a spark and start a fire. All that was needed was a fragment of metallic stone, a piece of flint, and a bit of dry moss or tiny slivers of dry wood, to serve as tinder. Striking the flint with the metal produced a spark which ignited the tinder—and the fire was started.

With the development of steel, flint and steel became the most popular method of starting fires. As recently as 100 years ago flint and tinder were to be found on nearly every mantelpiece. Even today many explorers carry flint and steel because they feel that the more modern fire-makers, matches, are too perishable.—W. P. Keasbey.

Signposts along the King's Highway

Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest.
—Joshua 1:9.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Italian Band

We learn from Acts 10:1 that a certain Cornelius who lived at Caesarea, and was later converted by the Apostle Peter, was "a centurion of the band called the Italian band"—a phrase concerning which there has been much discussion.

There seems to be no doubt that the "band" or "cohort" in question was originally recruited, in Italy, though, for the time being, it was stationed at Caesarea, a flourishing town on the coast of Palestine.

More than likely the "Italian band" did not consist of regular Roman legionaries, but of auxiliary troops, being made up in the main, if not exclusively, of freedmen. It appears that some of the band, including Cornelius because of his rank, had attained to the dignity of Roman citizenship. (Cf. Foakes Jackson and Lake, "Beginnings of Christianity," Vol. V, p. 441ff.)

A writer in Hastings' Dictionary (Vol. I, p. 204) contends that "the Italian band" was largely recruited from those "unable to find service in the Praetorian guard."

Bird Among the Lilies

Monitor Camera Club from E. J. Brown, Los Angeles

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What significant change affecting Germany's finances occurred on Jan. 20?
2. Has radio at last been able to eliminate static?
3. What portion of the United States defense plans has brought protests from Japan?
4. What do observers see in the plans before Congress to construct naval base facilities on the mid-Pacific island of Guam?
5. What plans have been proposed by Attorney General Frank Murphy to clear Federal dockets?
6. Is it true that banks in the United States have less money available for loans than at any other time since 1900?
7. What country is seeking German-Italian support for its claims against Rumania?
8. How is Donald Budge faring in his professional tennis tour with Ellsworth Vines?
9. With the passing of Colonel Ruppert, who has succeeded as President of the New York Yankees, world champion baseball team?
10. What two pet New Deal projects have again been recommended to Congress by President Roosevelt?
11. How does Governor Daniel of Texas plan to finance the $30-a-month old-age pensions he promised?
12. Has France decided to remain aloof from the Spanish War?
13. What is Britain's present attitude with respect to the Spanish revolution?
14. What do Japanese newspapers say is the condition for maintenance of the open door for trade in China?
15. Does Nelson T. Johnson, recently returned envoy to China, see an early end to the Chinese-Japanese conflict?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Turning Waifs Into Pets

Wyandotte, Mich.

It all began with two stray kittens. Mrs. S—— took them into her home, fed them, brushed the bedraggled fur, and soon changed plaintive mews of hunger into contented purrs.

Then the thought came: Why not advertise them? And so this notice went into the paper: "Wanted, home for fluffy yellow kitten; one cunning black and white kitten. Apply Mrs. S——, Wyandotte, Mich."

Soon two applicants appeared, departing shortly with good companions for happy hours. The cost of advertising was paid by the new owners, thus relieving Mrs. S—— of expense.

Next came Don, a stray Police dog. Perhaps his forlorn appearance had tempted thoughtless persons to drive him away. With gentleness and love Mrs. S—— restored his shattered courage. Then she advertised him on this wise: "Home wanted for good watch dog. He lives up to my advertisement too."

Mrs. S—— says: "The lady who took him away says he is the best watch dog she ever had."

Five years have passed. During this time more than 150 stray dogs and cats, from collies to Pekingese, and from Angoras to alley cats, have passed Mrs. S——'s kindly hands on their way to permanent homes.

Her thoughtful advertisements have added happiness to many.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bjoerling, Jussi (yōōs'-i byûr'-ling)—New Swedish tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Cavert, the Rev. Samuel McCrea (kăv'-ĕrt)—Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Donat, Robert (dō'-năt)—Screen star, notable for his performance in "The Citadel."

Elwes, Simon (ēl'-wĕz)—Young British painter who has painted the portrait of Queen Mary for the royal collection at Windsor Castle.

Fallada, Hans (häns fä'-lä-dä)—German novelist.

Halasz, László (läs'-lō hō'-lōs)—Musical director of the new local opera company of St. Louis.

Kawai, Tatsuo (tä'-tsōō'-ō kä'-wä'-ē)—Official spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office.

Lipski, Joseph (lĕp'-skē)—Polish Ambassador to Berlin.

Massigli, René (rē-nā' mä-sēl'-yē')—Newly appointed French Ambassador to Turkey.

Möller, Dr. Jens (yăns mûl'-ĕr)—Leader of the National Socialists in Denmark.

Reichelderfer, F. W. (rī'-kĕl-dûr'-fĕr)—New U. S. Weather Bureau chief.

Romsdalshorn (rōms'-dāls-hôrn')—Highest peak in the Romsdal Mountains of Norway.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bizet, George (bē'-zĕ')—French musical composer.

Guitry, Sacha (gē'-trē')—French dramatist, director, and actor.

Vera Cruz (vā'-rä krōōs')—Port city of Mexico.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; old, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin, nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

What They Say

Public Service

"You don't have to be in public office to serve your country."—Alfred E. Smith.

Samaritan Era

"Never in history have there been so many people helping others as at this moment."—Evangeline Booth.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: New York police refuse to arrest youngsters who annoy celebrities with demands for autographs. The cops say they have never found a celebrity who was not pathetically eager to be annoyed.

Detroit News: Hint to statesmen: Cash can win support for a bad idea, but the idea hasn't a friend left when the cash plays out.

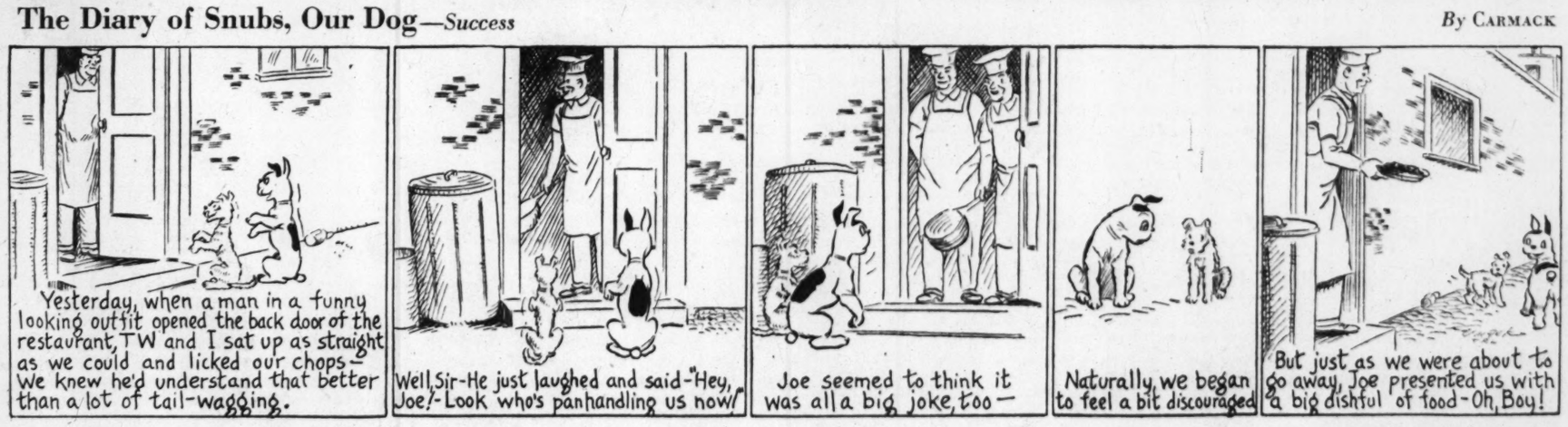
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Cloudburst*

By Le Pelley

THERE'S MY CUE!— I ONLY HOPE WE GET ENOUGH STORM IN THE STORM SCENE ....
I GO — SO BEWARE!
GO THEN ... BUT LO! THE ELEMENTS ARE AGAINST YOU !!
WHOOSH
EXCUSE IT, FOLKS.... WE USUALLY HAVE JUST A GENERAL STORM IN THIS SCENE — BUT IT SEEMS ONE CAN'T DEPEND ON THE WEATHER .....

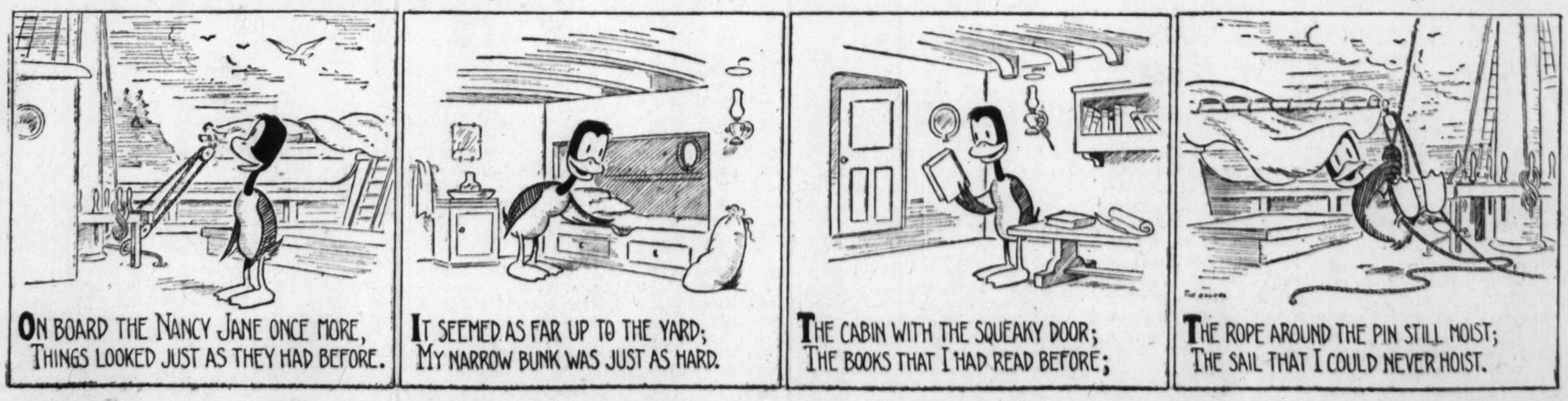
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Success*

By Carmack


Yesterday, when a man in a funny looking outfit opened the back door of the restaurant, TW and I sat up as straight as we could and licked our chops— We knew he'd understand that better than a lot of tail-wagging.
Well, Sir—He just laughed and said—"Hey, Joe!—Look who's panhandling us now!"
Joe seemed to think it was all a big joke, too—
Naturally we began to feel a bit discouraged
But just as we were about to go away, Joe presented us with a big dishful of food—Oh, Boy!

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Ought to Use a Windlass*

By The Hagers


ON BOARD THE NANCY JANE ONCE MORE, THINGS LOOKED JUST AS THEY HAD BEFORE.
IT SEEMED AS FAR UP TO THE YARD; MY NARROW BUNK WAS JUST AS HARD.
THE CABIN WITH THE SQUEAKY DOOR; THE BOOKS THAT I HAD READ BEFORE;
THE ROPE AROUND THE PIN STILL MOIST; THE SAIL THAT I COULD NEVER HOIST.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

When Labor Beats Itself

IF AMERICAN Labor wants to win public sympathy, it will do well to effect some restraint upon jurisdictional disputes between unions. Detroit today finds its food supply threatened because of a jurisdictional dispute between two American Federation of Labor unions. Similarly a clash between rival factions in the Automobile Workers Union gravely menaces the automobile industry.

When Labor is fighting at the subsistence level for the humanizing of its working conditions, the moral grounds for its struggle are strong. The public will frequently sustain serious inconveniences to aid labor in such defense and improvement of its living standards. Jurisdictional disputes are something else again. Occasionally they find some warrant in the effort of honest and progressive leaders to supplant a corrupt or inactive leadership. Too frequently, however, they reflect personal feuds and rivalry imposed from the top upon the rank and file and upon the public. The public cannot be expected to condone violence and the impairment of essential services when the issue at stake is no greater than who shall collect union dues.

During 1938 there was a higher percentage of jurisdictional strikes than in any year since 1928. The sharp conflict now in progress in the garment, electrical, maritime, lumber and mining industries between the A. F. of L. and the Congress of Industrial Organizations presents fertile soil for jurisdictional disputes. There is some justification for conflict here, perhaps, since these two organizations represent basic cleavages in labor philosophy. But in the disturbances among the Detroit truckmen and in the Automobile Workers Union there is not even this warrant, for the conflict lies between rival factions in the same parent body in one case and in the same union in the other.

Jurisdictional disputes generally jeopardize public interest while diverting Labor's energies from the improvement of its own economic status. They are particularly unfortunate today. They tend to alienate a basically friendly Administration, a fact attested by the impatient references to these conflicts in the National Mediation Board's annual report. They discourage liberal employers at the very time when Mrs. Elinor M. Herrick, one of the regional directors of the National Labor Relations Board, announces that many employers previously hostile to the Wagner Act are now changing their attitude.

Unless organized Labor's leaders desire to incur restrictive laws, antagonize the public and invite defection in their own ranks, they should speedily evolve a technique for ending jurisdictional disputes. The Wagner Act should be amended so as to permit employers to call for an election when two warring unions have precipitated a strike and neither will itself call for an election. But workers should voluntarily recognize that their rights do not extend to the taxing of the public and industry with Labor's own civil wars.

Accounting—to the Owners

IF SKULDUGGERY in corporate affairs from now on has to travel an ever more rocky and tortuous path toward eventual exposure, put that fact down partly to repercussions of the Richard Whitney and the F. Donald Coster-Musica affairs. Then, too, those watchdogs of business bookkeeping, the accountants and auditors, are finding it necessary to orient themselves afresh to accounting fundamentals in the light of new and startling disclosures.

Reform takes a swifter course today because the public is increasingly impatient over delay. That the McKesson case is creating a stir in the accounting and corporate world is evident from several important developments. Among them three stand out: (1) re-examination by both the American Institute of Accountants and the New York Society of Certified Public Accountants of their methods of accounting procedure and the likelihood of modifications in practice after discussion; (2) the statement that Attorney General John J. Bennett is expected to recommend to Governor Lehman legislation requiring the state licensing of accountants, now in effect in fourteen states; (3) the action of the Radio Corporation of America, in adopting a change in by-laws which gives stockholders the right to select independent accountants to audit the company's annual financial statements.

A move by corporations in general to follow the RCA example would be regarded as most salutary and one of the desirable changes arising out of the Coster-Musica unpleasantness. It is axiomatic when management appoints the accountant that he who is hired can hardly approach officers of the concerns to be audited with a questioning attitude. Doubt of statements made by a member of the firm—or managing group—may mean the hiring of another accountant. But when the accounting firm represents the stockholders, self-interest and ethics join hands, for the accountant then has only the owners' interests to guard. Such is the practice in Great Britain today.

Rescue

THE crash of the Cavalier again dramatizes the increasing importance of radio communication as a safeguard against sudden failures in the mechanical intricacies of modern sea travel. One cannot but be thrilled by accounts our newspapers have constructed from the cryptic appeal that came crackling over the sea Saturday from the Bermuda-bound flying boat, the reassuring response of Coast Guard and commercial ships, and the splutter of sparks that told the epic climax even as the crew of the Esso Baytown was taking ten of the Cavalier's thirteen people safely out of the sea.

The forced landing of a giant airboat in rough, open water is a feat no practical seaman likes to contemplate. Yet transoceanic planes have shown a remarkable degree of buoyancy in a heavy seaway. And we should recognize, too, that such deficiencies as have yet to be worked out by a blending of aeronautical and naval theories of design are balanced in some measure by the proven feasibility of constant radio contact with surface ships and points ashore.

Reports that the Cavalier was forced down by ice forming on the carburetors, apparently stopping the motors by choking off the intake of air, again stress perhaps the principal hazard to flying. Much has been done to prevent heavy ice from coating the wings, and new American motors are equipped with a heating device to prevent ice from forming around the carburetor intake. Reports that the British Bermuda planes are not equipped with this safeguard warrant careful checking up. The Cavalier crash apparently does not alter the fundamental fact that surface buoyancy is the second line of defense in ocean-air safety. The first is to keep the ship aloft.

New Zealand and Britain

SOME false alarms have been raised among a section of British industrialists by New Zealand's decision to subject British imports to new licensing restrictions. Mr. Moir Mackenzie, Empire Director of the Federation of British Industries, has made some highly critical remarks about the import control plans of Mr. Michael Joseph Savage, Prime Minister of New Zealand. He complains that they are contrary to the spirit of the Ottawa Agreements. The President of the Federation has also written a letter to the Board of Trade objecting to the threatened high protection of New Zealand's secondary industries at the expense of Britain.

Superficially the British manufacturers appear to have a strong case. In 1937 British exports to New Zealand were only £28,000,000 (New Zealand currency) as against £50,000,000 imports. But this, in the first place, was a great improvement as compared with the yeaf 1932, when the figures were £12,575,000 and £31,300,000, respectively. And, secondly, Britain's invisible exports shipping charges, cost of interest, etc., are not included in these figures.

New Zealand found itself recently in the position that its excess of exports to all countries was not enough to cover its invisible imports. What was it to do? It could take more manufactured goods from Britain if Britain could contrive to take more of its farming produce. But the British farming community also has to be considered. In its present distressed state it would have every reason to complain if it were further undercut by New Zealand imports in the interest of British manufacturers.

Indeed, the time has come when Dominions like New Zealand and Australia must be expected to turn to the task of developing manufacturing industries of their own. If this course is followed, the Dominions may become more prosperous and have more to spend; in the long run they may be larger importers than they are now. It may well be that this will be better for both countries, and better for the Empire.

A Relic of 1938

MAYOR WILLIAM E. KANE of Woburn, Mass., has announced that, under the sponsorship of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, he and his "drunk cage" will be exhibited at the New York World's Fair. The original purpose of the cage was twofold: to carry persons convicted of alcoholic overindulgence through Woburn's streets à la the Puritan stocks or pillory; and, with its rubber padding and bars, to commemorate the discovery of vulcanizing in Woburn by Charles Goodyear 100 years ago.

Many, including those who deplore all forms of liquor usage, may wonder whether public reception will interpret this display as being for or against temperance. We wonder whether, for the sake of progress and invention, for the sake of publicity-ridden Woburn, and especially for the sake of temperance, the W. C. T. U. might not be well advised to leave Mayor Kane's cage to gather dust in the oblivion of a city garage, where it has lain since possible legal snarls dissuaded Woburn from turning the clock back to the seventeenth century.

Deep Flows the Jordan

Sweet fields beside the swelling flood
Stand dressed in living green:
So to the Jews old Canaan stood,
While Jordan flowed between.

THUS goes an old song, one of many that tell of the river that flows on the border of the Promised Land. "Deep River!" sings the Negro spiritual; "My home is over Jordan!"

Deep indeed is that river, in the human heart; and broad are the hopes carried on its fair expanse. To those of us who were reared on Pilgrim's Progress, it always seemed at least as wide as the Mississippi, if not wider, and at least as clear as crystal, if not much clearer. Or else, how could one account for the song that said, "Over Jordan, over Jordan; where we rest our weary feet, by the crystal waters sweet"?

We did not name the trees that stood in meek and heavenly grandeur on its banks, or measure the length and breadth of flowery meadows spreading on every side; but we were quite sure of their beauty and their affluent verdure.

And yet from time to time certain reports have seeped through the fabric of this picture, to the effect that the actual river is not all it has been dreamed to be by poets and painters.

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"How long will it take to drive to the Jordan?" we ask at the hostel in Jerusalem where we are staying. "Oh, about an hour or so," says our host. "And if you go," he adds, "will you bring us back some Jordan water? A friend has written from America asking us to send some water to use for a christening. Don't be surprised if it looks muddy; we'll have to boil it and settle it and strain it and filter it before it goes to America. By the way, you know the new little English princess was christened in Jordan water, don't you?"

So here are two Americans driving off to the Jordan in the inevitable American car, with a gasoline-tin, of course, for carrying the water.

Through the fantastic dome-shaped hills, covered with sparse grass now growing brown, we speed smoothly along admirable British roads. Then to the plain of the Jordan, cut by innumerable tiny canyons converging from all directions. And now we see a bit of greenery, a sort of thicket of small willows or shrubs that make a dark band of color across the grayish yellow soil of the valley. We get out of our car and walk toward the thicket. Our road leads over a flimsy temporary span known as the Allenby Bridge, erected during the Great War, and beside it the beginnings of a permanent structure now visible in piles of masonry on either side of the river.

And underneath the wooden bridge—can this be the Jordan? This meandering pathetic little yellow stream? "This is the spot where Joshua and his men crossed over the Jordan into Canaan, bearing the Ark of the Covenant," says our chauffeur-guide, a Christian Arab.

Awed and silent we stand on the bridge and gaze at the famous scene, touched most of all by its poverty, its incredible smallness. Of course it was a great river to the Israelites, who had come from forty years of wandering through the desert where there were no rivers at all. And its waters were probably as crystalline as any rivers' in this part of the world, not excepting Abana and Pharpar, if those much-vaunted streams always look as they did when we visited them the other day! And to be sure the thicket on the river bank is green, and offers a welcome shade to travelers in a treeless land.

As we view the gaunt outlines of the hilly country on either hand, austere and forbidding, we are moved with admiration for the people who lived in this stern land and wrote the world's greatest literature.

Advancing toward the stream, as in the olden days, is a goatherd with his flock; black wiry creatures with an iron will who push everyone and everything aside in their rush to reach the shallow water where they can quench their thirst. The goatherd is a handsome dark boy with two black braids of hair falling over his shoulders from beneath a white (or once white) kerchief. He wades into the water with his goats, calling to them; he is amused to see our interest in his creatures and smiles in a friendly way. Now he seats himself on the bank, beneath a little shrub, and pulls out a reed pipe from his girdle and plays a tune, as haunting and disquieting as the scene, the river, and its fadeless memories.

We walk a little farther up the bank where the water is—comparatively—cleaner, and find a shelving sandy plateau where we may reach down and fill our gasoline can with water to send to America.

NANCY BARNHART

The Wide Horizon

Checks and Balances at Work

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

SELDOM have the first weeks of a session of Congress so crisply dramatized themselves into a decisive, telltale struggle. The fight over the WPA appropriation for the rest of this fiscal year is far more than a contest over relief funds. It will give either the President or the coalition opposition in Congress a long lead for the critical months ahead. The immediate issue, too, is that of economy plus relief-in-politics, a telling combination, permitting both the President and the opposition to summon their maximum strengths.

On the President's side is the fact that unemployment is serious and his relief estimates do not seem technically out of line. His own figures include a cut between now and July 1, and the prospects for swifter business recovery than he anticipates do not seem too certain during a week when the business index took a sharp plunge downward. The President has the support of powerful local relief groups, led by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York.

Moreover, nobody in Congress wants to economize at the expense of the unemployed, and this factor was effectively emphasized by Senator William E. Borah when he said: "I am for economy, but there are plenty of places to cut Federal appropriations without taking it out of the hide of the poor, helpless people on relief." That statement from a prominent, though undisciplined, Republican has a cutting edge to it.

On the side of the opposition is the fact that Congress, and national opinion with it as shown by the polls, seems to have been shocked by the annual budget with its estimates of heavy, continued deficit spending. The Sheppard Committee disclosures made relief a good place to start economizing. The opposition easily prevailed in the House, before the pressure groups or the President really got going. Behind them is the "mandate" of the 1938 election. Leading the drive are some of the targets of the 1938 "purge." They stand on the contrary view to Senator Borah's, put by Senator Pat Harrison: "We have got to make a start somewhere on cutting down these huge governmental expenses."

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As last week progressed, the power on the President's side became apparent. The states and communities began to be heard from, alarmed at big relief cuts. The weather turned cold, it snowed and froze in Washington. But as the week ended, the full Senate Appropriations Committee voted by 17 to 7 to stick to the reduced figure passed by the House.

Meantime, the debate on the Hopkins confirmation waxed furious. Here, it seems to many observers, the opposition members have made some of their most serious, and revealing mistakes. Senator after Senator spoke in the debate, caustically criticized Mr. Hopkins and the policies he stands for, and then said: ". . . but we'll vote for him." Their reason was that a President's Cabinet is his own grief. The doctrine has obvious limitations, logically, patriotically and historically.

Actually, these Senators seemed plainly to be hedging. They took out their opposition sentiments in rhetoric, and recorded their votes with the President. And precisely therein lies the weakness of their position. The way to oppose, good politicians know, is to oppose. But fear of President Roosevelt's prestige and possible reprisals, and somewhat less possible rewards, still have a potent effect. Yet on the very day that Senator Millard F. Tydings of Maryland fiercely assailed Mr. Hopkins—and promised to vote for him—President Roosevelt appointed Representative T. Alan Goldsborough of Maryland, who was with the President during the Tydings "purge," to a coveted judgeship.

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So long as Democratic insurgents are unwilling to make their opposition whole-hearted, so long it seems that they are cutting the ground from under their own feet. The Hopkins confirmation is entirely separate from the Murphy and Frankfurter cases. For not only is Mr. Hopkins uniquely expressive of the most controversial New Deal issues, against which the coalition opposition is now crusading, but he is the President's closest political confidant and apparently his preferred choice as a successor.

Most of the Republicans are troubled by no such inhibitions, and therein lies their strength. They meet in caucus, and they vote, with one or two unpredictable exceptions, as a bloc. On the relief appropriation their vote may be a little more divided—and there Senator Borah's statement causes a division—but at any rate they are able to behave like a normal opposition, namely, "agin' the Government."

Already it is plain that this session of Congress will be long. Three weeks have passed, and work has yet to begin on many long-range problems that have to be solved. Working out of a permanent relief policy, perhaps along the lines of the Byrnes report; amendments of the social security laws; reorganization of the executive departments, when, as, and if; the medical program; the farm problem—one of the session's most colossal challenges; national defense, not overlooking Guam. These are only the principal legislative jobs. With Congress not meeting until January, no spadework done, the dog days will be here before adjournment.

Before that day arrives, many another battle between the Executive and Congress will have been waged and the deficiency relief appropriation will be long forgotten. Mr. Roosevelt's strategy is best on the long pull, as last session showed. It is a tremendous campaign that has opened. But the mere fact of the campaign reveals the traditional, and reassuring balance of forces within the American Government. The pattern is normal again.

The Future of Palestine—A British View

Book News of the Day

IN VIEW of the imminence of the London discussions to settle the future of Palestine, THE ARAB AWAKENING, by George Antonius (London: Harrish Hamilton. 15s.; Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3) is a most timely book. For those who read it will find not merely that the Arab world is already very much awake but that it has definite ideas about its future and in particular about the future of Palestine—ideas which are by no means at one with those held either by the Jews or by the two great European Powers which at present control the destinies of the majority of the Arabs.

Mr. Antonius traces the origin of the Arab awakening back to the educational efforts of American missionaries who established themselves in Syria about a century ago. He describes—for the first time—the activities of the secret societies which strove for independence under the Turks and he publishes—also for the first time—the whole of the famous wartime correspondence between Sherif Hussein of Mecca and Sir Henry McMahon, the British High Commissioner in Egypt.

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Controversy has long raged around these letters, which the Arabs hotly maintain and the British Government as hotly denies amounted to a promise from Great Britain of an independent Arab State including the whole of Palestine and Syria except for the region west of Damascus, Hama and Homs. Whatever the rights and wrongs of this controversy, Mr. Antonius makes it quite clear that Sherif Hussein himself believed that Great Britain had given such a promise. Had he not thought so, it appears from Mr. Antonius' narrative, he would never have come into the World War on the side of the Allies. And had he not done so, it is arguable that the Turks would not have been driven out of Palestine. It is at any rate certain that the task of Field Marshal Allenby would have been a great deal more formidable even than it actually was.

But for the fact that the whole question of the Jewish National Home in Palestine is involved, the unpleasant McMahon-Hussein controversy could long ago have been forgotten. If, however, the Arab case can be proved, the British Government had no right to promise the Jews a National Home because it had already promised Palestine to the Arabs. Students will therefore read with the greatest attention the new evidence Mr. Antonius brings forward.

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It is worth pointing out in this connection that Sir Henry McMahon wrote his letters in English and that they were then translated into Arabic before being sent to Hussein. Mr. Antonius has not seen all the original English versions—for reasons best known to itself, the British Government has steadfastly refused to publish some of them. He has, however, seen the Arabic text and has translated it back into English. It now becomes all the more imperative that the British Government should withdraw its inexplicable ban on publishing the original English texts.

Mr. Antonius throws much new light on the campaigns in the desert made famous by the exploits of the late Col. T. E. Lawrence. Without attempting to detract from Lawrence's reputation for courage and skill, Mr. Antonius describes his understanding of the Arab movement as "both incomplete and faulty." He declares that Lawrence's command of the Arabic language was "far from perfect"—it is Mr. Antonius' native language, so he ought to know. He doubts "whether Lawrence himself was fully conscious of the extent of his limitations, though he frequently alluded to them in speech or in his writings."

After careful investigation of first-hand Arab testimony Mr. Antonius also rejects Lawrence's claim to have been the prime mover and real leader of the Arab forces during the revolt. If Mr. Antonius is right, drastic revision will be needed of the accepted estimate of Lawrence as one of the greatest military geniuses of all time—Capt. Liddell Hart, the military correspondent of the (London) Times has rated him even higher than Napoleon.

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Mr. Antonius has, in fact, raised so many hornet's nests that a few words as to his personal qualifications are desirable. He comes of Syrian Christian parentage, was educated at Victoria College, Alexandria, from which he went on to Cambridge. Afterwards he joined the Educational Service in Palestine, from which he was seconded in order to accompany Sir Percy Cox on several diplomatic missions to various Arab potentates. He speaks and writes English, French and Arabic with equal facility. He is therefore equipped as few others can be for the task of writing about Arabia in its relation to the western world.

The investigations, of which "The Arab Awakening" is the fruit, occupied Mr. Antonius' whole attention for several years, during which he undertook extensive research not only among the Arabs but in Europe and America, made possible by the Institute of Current World Affairs of New York and by Charles R. Crane, member of the American King-Crane Commission which reported to President Wilson on the Arab problem at the close of the World War.

A. G. L.

The Skipper Goes Ashore

AS I LOOK back over the years, I am happy to recall that this page has always stood for the betterment of the conditions of life at sea for those who actually take our ships down on deep waters. Here I first made the plea for recreation rooms for the men, where they might receive their families and friends on board, and where they might get away from bunks, bridge or machinery, long before such matters began to become facts. . . .

This page has been out of sympathy with most of the disturbances labeled "labor trouble." Practically all of them could have been met by understanding, on both sides. Hard times have caused hard feelings, and the fights have prolonged hard times. Perhaps this phase of our shipping is drawing to a close. The announced action of the International Mercantile Marine, to increase compensation, to share profits, now that profits appear, is a case in point. I have always been happy that my first service in steam, after three years in square-rigged sail, was under the White House flag with the blue eagle. No smarter ships were on the Western Ocean than those of the American Line. As a Panama-Pacific passenger, in recent years, I have been happy to find the same taut attention to smartness and duty.

Great changes have taken place in the shipping scene since 1922. Still greater changes are in the making. . . . I have been critical, often caustic. . . . Here is the time to say, however, that with all my growing, I believe the people who are administering our maritime affairs are doing their best, and in some instances it is very good indeed. . . .

Self-respect is essential to a merchant service. Pride in our ships, pride in our flag, and complete team play is demanded. We need not advertise this pride if we will act on it, turning out cargo in better shape, handling passengers safely, and always, as in the past, ready to lower boats in high seas, winter or summer, day or night, when other vessels are in distress. Note the recent rescue by the America-France liner Schodack. No modern merchant marine in the world has such proud achievements to its credit as has our own. For a time this fact was seemingly forgotten.—Capt. Felix Riesenberg saying farewell to readers of The Rough Log in the *Nautical Gazette*.